

# A REVISION OF THE STAPHYLINIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA.

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## PART I.

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It is now some months since I undertook, at the request of the Hon. William Macleay, to prepare a descriptive paper on the Australian Staphylinidæ for publication in the Proceedings of this Society. It was not without considerable hesitation that I undertook the task as I knew that if I did so it implied the examination of many hundred specimens and the preparation of a large number of microscopic dissections of their mouth-parts and appendages.

When I began to investigate the literature of the subject I soon found that as regards the genera my work would not be as satisfactory as I could wish. Outside the Palæarctic or North-Temperate region comparatively little is known of these insects and consequently the present classification of the family is founded to a large extent on the species of Europe and North America. Following the example of that distinguished specialist Dr. David Sharp, who in an elaborate paper on the Staphylinidæ of the Amazon Valley (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1876) distinctly stated his object was to describe the *species* and that he only concerned himself with genera because questions of nomenclature compelled him to do so, I have refrained from making new generic names except in the case of a few very distinct forms. When our knowledge of this group is more complete I have no doubt it will be found convenient to establish genera for some Australian species now associated with European forms, but at this distance from the large collections of Europe and in the absence of complete scientific libraries it is not possible to deal with the genera with any certainty of good results and I have, therefore, contented myself with summarizing their characters and adding such hints as appeared to me likely to assist in the identification of their species.

In the account now laid before the Society, which dealing as it does with a limited amount of material—probably not a tithe of the existing species—must of necessity be only a contribution to a general monograph of the family, I have restricted myself to the definition of the sub-families, tribes, genera and species. Affixed to some of the genera a few observations on geographical distribution will be found, but all generalizations are postponed until the completion of the paper.

The classification of the Staphylinidæ propounded by Erichson (1) in 1840 has been generally followed up to the present time; a few corrections and modifications have been made by Duval, Kraatz, Rey, Sharp and other recent writers, but the broad principles of his system have been left untouched. In the present paper the classification employed by Lacordaire in his "Genera des Coléoptères," (Vol. II., 1854), which is essentially that of Erichson, has been adopted with but little alteration.

The only paper dealing exhaustively with the Australian fauna which has appeared is M. Albert Fauvel's "Staphylinides de l'Australie et de la Polynésie," published in two parts, in the Annals of the Genoa Museum. (2) Here will be found detailed descriptions of all the species known at that time, including a large number of new forms. How much I am indebted to this work will appear throughout the following pages.

I have pleasure in thanking Mr. Augustus Simson of Launceston, Tasmania, and Mr. George Masters for the loan of their collections and for the trouble they have taken to answer my enquiries as to the localities and habits of the species they have themselves collected. To Mr. George Barnard I am indebted for

(1) Genera et species Staphylinorum, Insectorum Coleopterorum familiæ: Berlin.

(2) Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, X., pp. 168-298 (1877), and XIII., pp. 465-598 (1878). Translations of a few of these descriptions have been published by Mr. S. E. Holder (Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, IV., pp. 77-97, 1882), under the title "Descriptions of South Australian Staphylinidæ; translated from the French and Latin of M. Fauvel," but I have not thought it necessary to quote them here as they are not always intelligible and the paper is very incomplete, only containing thirty-two species.

a few Queensland species, and I have to thank Professor Ralph Tate of the Adelaide University, for a small number of specimens named by M. Fauvel as well as for permission to describe one or two new forms from the entomological collection which is under his charge. Besides these materials I have examined the extensive collections in the Macleay and Australian Museums, the latter containing the types of the species from Gayndah, described by Mr. Macleay, as well as the specimens collected by myself in the Blue Mountains, in Tasmania and in the immediate vicinity of Sydney.

Whenever I possessed well-authenticated specimens of a species I have redescribed that species. In not a few cases, however, where no specimens have been available for examination, or where the species have been identified from books, I have, in order to avoid confusion, taken the description from a previous author, usually that of the original describer, appending his initials in acknowledgment.

#### Family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Maxillæ of variable form and structure, with two lobes, usually ciliate, the external often bi-articulate; maxillary palpi 4-jointed, except in *Aleochara* and *Correa* where there is a minute fifth joint. Mentum more or less corneous, transverse or quadrate, the anterior part separate. Ligula generally membranous, very seldom corneous. Paraglossæ usually distinct and in some cases very conspicuous. Labial palpi usually 3-jointed, sometimes (in certain *Aleocharinæ*) with one, two or four joints.

Eyes lateral, except in the *Steninæ*, usually finely granulated. Ocelli or simple eyes exist in the *Homalinæ*.

Antennæ 11, rarely 10-jointed, variable in form, but most frequently filiform and shorter than the body; sometimes clavate or thickened towards the tip and in a few instances distinctly clubbed.

Prothorax variable in form; the side-pieces not separate; coxal cavities usually open behind. Mesosternum and metasternum with the epimera distinct, the side-pieces of the latter narrow.

Elytra truncate, the suture straight; wings folded under the elytra when present.

Abdomen corneous, very freely movable, with seven or eight exposed segments.

Legs variable in form; anterior coxæ generally large, prominent, conical and contiguous, rarely (Piestinæ) small, globular and not prominent, or subcylindrical and transverse (Protininæ, Micropeplus); intermediate coxæ conical or subcylindrical, not prominent, either contiguous or distant; posterior coxæ variable in form, contiguous, except in Micropeplus where they are small, cylindrical and distant. Tarsi usually 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, and rarely (in Micropeplus and certain Oxytelinæ) 3-jointed; in many of the Aleocharinæ the heteromerous character of tarsal structure is reproduced and reversed (*i.e.* 4.5.5) and in others the four anterior tarsi are four jointed.

The Staphylinidæ or Rove-beetles compose the group Brachelytra of authors and constitute an exceedingly large family. They are mostly of small size and are readily distinguished by their elongate flexible abdomen of which seven or eight corneous segments are exposed and their short straightly sutured elytra. Their nearest affinities are with the Geodephaga on the one hand and the Clavicorns on the other, but they are generally considered to form a group in themselves. A great number of the species are carrion feeders, being found in the dead bodies of animals; many are found in the dung of quadrupeds; others in rotten fungi. Indeed the great majority frequent decaying animal and vegetable substances which they assist in removing, the business of scavengers being one of their chief functions. They are not all scavengers, however; many are predatorial and others are found in flowers, under bark, under sea-weed on the sea shore, frequently between high and low tide-marks; whilst one or two live as parasites on small mammals. Among the most interesting of the exceptions to these habitats may be mentioned the species which are found living in the nests of certain social hymenoptera, particularly those found in the nests of wasps and hornets (a habit not yet recorded of any Australian species) and those which

pass their lives in the nests of ants. Little or nothing has been written concerning the habits of the Australian species, but the Coleopterist who has been accustomed to collect these insects in Europe is at once struck by the constancy with which the habits of a particular genus or tribe are maintained in their antipodean representatives.

Of the metamorphoses of the Australian Staphylinidæ nothing is known, and even our knowledge of those of Europe is very scanty. The larvæ somewhat resemble the perfect insects and vary comparatively little among the different species. They are exceedingly active and voracious not unfrequently attacking prey many times their own bulk. (1) Their chief characters may be briefly summarized as follows:—Elongate, linear or narrowed posteriorly; antennæ composed of four or five joints; ocelli variable in number; mouth-organs always well developed, the mandibles simple or bifid, rarely dentate; nine abdominal segments visible, the apical segment provided with two movable bi-articulate appendages; legs short; tarsi terminated by a single claw.

Nineteen species, mostly European, are enumerated by Chapuis and Candèze in their "Catalogue des larves Coléoptères," and a few have since been described by Candèze, Kraatz, Perris and others, but there is, perhaps, no family so considerable as the Staphylinidæ of which so little is known of the earlier stages.

#### Sub-Family I. ALEOCHARINÆ. (2)

Prothoracic stigmata conspicuous. Antennæ inserted upon the front, close to the inner anterior margin of the eyes. No ocelli. Elytra leaving nearly the whole of the abdomen exposed. Abdomen laterally margined, the terminal segment often indistinct and contracted within the preceding one. Anterior coxæ large

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(1) For an instance where a Staphylinid larva, measuring about half an inch, was observed in a vigorous encounter with an earthworm five inches in length, see *Nature*, XXX., p. 146 and *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. XVIII.

(2) For a valuable paper treating of the genera of this sub-family, see Kraatz, *Linnaea Entomologica* XI., pp. 1-43 (1857).

and conical; the posterior coxæ transverse. Tarsi variable in the number of joints, having all the feet 5 or 4-jointed, the anterior 4-jointed and the intermediate and posterior 5-jointed, or the anterior and intermediate 4-jointed and the posterior 5-jointed.

### Tribe 1. ALEOCHARINA.

Maxillæ with the outer margin of the inner lobe corneous, the inner margin membranous and ciliate; maxillary palpi moderately elongate, the terminal joint small, subulate and generally much shorter than the preceding one: in *Aleochara* and *Correa* there is a very small additional joint. Eyes not very prominent.

The following key, which is chiefly based on the tables of Lacordaire and Fauvel, will facilitate the determination of the genera of this tribe:—

#### I. Antennæ 11-jointed.

##### A. Anterior tarsi 4-jointed, intermediate and posterior 5-jointed.

##### 1. Prothorax with the angles rounded or not produced.

a. Antennæ filiform, robust or slightly thickened towards the apex.

##### aa. Head carried on a very fine neck.

i. Intermediate coxæ remote.....*Falagria*.

ii. Intermediate coxæ near together.....*Myrmecopora*

##### bb. Head not carried on a slender neck.

##### i. First joint of the posterior tarsi very long.

\* Mesosternal plate acute; intermediate coxæ subcontiguous.....*Gnypta*.

\*\* Mesosternal plate rounded; intermediate coxæ remote.....*Myrmedonia*.

##### ii. First joint of the posterior tarsi not very long, not as long as the two following together.

\* Intermediate coxæ remote.....*Pelioptera*.

\*\* Intermediate coxæ near together.....*Homalota*.

##### b. Antennæ with joints 2-6 strongly dilated externally. *Apphiana*.

##### 2. Prothorax with the posterior angles produced.....*Dabra*.

##### B. Anterior and intermediate tarsi 4-jointed, posterior 5-jointed.

1. Labial palpi 2-jointed.
    - a. First joint of the posterior tarsi at least equal to the 2nd and 3rd united.....*Placusa*.
    - b. First joint of the posterior tarsi about equal to the second.....*Silusa*.
  2. Labial palpi 3-jointed.....*Bditochara*.
- C. All the tarsi 5-jointed.
1. Head jutting out, free from the prothorax, and contracted at the base.
    - a. First joint of the posterior tarsi shorter than the two following together.....*Phloeopora*.
    - b. First joint of the posterior tarsi at least equal to the two following together.. .....*Calodera*.
  2. Head sunk in the prothorax or slightly contracted at the base.
    - a. Labial palpi 4-jointed, maxillary 5-jointed.
    - aa. Posterior tarsi with the 1st joint one-half longer than the 2nd .....*Aleochara*.
    - bb. Posterior tarsi with the 1st joint about equal to the 2nd .....*Correa*.
    - b Labial palpi 3-jointed, maxillary 4-jointed.
    - aa. External lobe of the maxillæ provided above with lobiform appendices .....*Polylobus*.
    - bb. External lobe of the maxillæ without lobiform appendices .....*Oxypoda*.
- II. Antennæ 10-jointed ; tarsi 4-jointed.....*Oligota*.

### 1. FALAGRIA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 86 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 28. — *Myrmecocephalus*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 134 (1871).

Mentum transverse, slightly emarginate in front. Ligula short, bifid in front. Paraglossæ prominent. Maxillary palpi with the second and third joints sub-equal. Labial palpi 3-jointed, 2nd joint slightly shorter than 1st., last joint thickened at apex. Maxillæ similar to those of Homalota. Mandibles unarmed. Head nearly orbicular, constricted behind into a narrow neck. Antennæ rather long, somewhat thickened towards the extremity, the 2nd and 3rd joints nearly equal, longer than the following

ones. Prothorax narrowed behind, usually deeply furrowed. Elytra truncated behind. Abdomen broadly margined. Legs rather long; intermediate coxæ remote; tarsi 4:5:5, first joint of the posterior pair elongate.

This genus is widely distributed, but is more numerously represented in the new than in the old world, a large proportion of the species being found in tropical America.

### 1. FALAGRIA FAUVELI.

*Falagria Fauveli*, Solsky, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. V., p. 113 (1867).

*Myrmecocephalus cingulatus*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 134 (1871).

Elongate, black, somewhat shining, sparingly covered with very fine grey pubescence, finely aciculate. Head broadly transverse, moderately convex, rounded behind, with a longitudinal impression in front. Antennæ piceous, longer than the head and prothorax together, slightly thickened towards the extremity; basal joint not very large, slightly thickened, 2nd joint a little shorter, 3rd about as long as the 1st, 7-10 of about equal lengths, subcylindrical, terminal joint slightly larger and subacuminate at the extremity. Prothorax cordate, subopaque, considerably longer than broad, at its broadest part narrower than the head, with a moderately strong median line which is impressed at the base; sides slightly sinuate and feebly constricted behind. Scutellum rounded behind, feebly impressed longitudinally. Elytra shining fuscous, with a coppery tinge, a little broader than the head, subquadrate, slightly convex, finely and sparingly pubescent; the suture somewhat impressed near the scutellum. Abdomen elongate, somewhat shining, narrower in front than the elytra, widest just behind the middle; segments 2-3 and the ventral segment margined with testaceous. Legs piceous, tarsi paler. Length 3 mm.

♀ The head less strongly impressed in front and the median line on the prothorax less impressed posteriorly.

Gayndah, Queensland (in flood-refuse); Sydney, New South Wales; King George's Sound, West Australia; Tasmania.



After a careful examination of the type specimens of *Myrmecocephalus* in the collection of the Australian Museum, which, however, are not in a very good state of preservation, I have arrived at the conclusion that *M. cingulatus*, and not *M. bicingulatus*, is identical with *Falagria Fauveli*.

## 2. FALAGRIA BICINGULATA.

*Myrmecocephalus bicingulatus*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. p. 134 (1871).

Elongate, black, somewhat shining, sparingly covered with fine grey pubescence, distinctly aciculate. Head broadly transverse, strongly rounded behind. Antennæ piceous. Prothorax cordate, subopaque, much longer than broad, considerably narrower than the head, the median line not very strongly impressed. Elytra broader than the head, opaque fuscous, finely and sparingly pubescent. Abdomen elongate, narrower in front than the elytra, widest behind the middle; the second and third segments margined with testaceous. Legs dark piceous, the tarsi paler. Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Burnett River, Gayndah, Queensland; In flood-refuse.

The unique specimen described under this name is not in sufficiently good condition to permit of more exact diagnosis. Its larger size, broader head and longer and more angularly rounded prothorax are the only characters I find to separate it from the preceding species.

## 3. FALAGRIA PALLIPES, sp. n.

Elongate, dark reddish testaceous, somewhat shining, sparingly covered with extremely fine grey pubescence and very finely punctured. Head broadly transverse, convex, strongly rounded behind, very finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ pale reddish testaceous, longer than the head and prothorax together, slightly thickened towards the extremity; basal joint moderately large, joints 2-3 a little shorter, 4-10 of nearly equal lengths, subcylindrical, terminal joint slightly larger and acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, cordate, at its broadest part slightly narrower than the head,

extremely finely punctured, with a strongly impressed median line; sides rounded in front, narrowed and slightly constricted behind; posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum rounded behind, feebly impressed longitudinally. Elytra considerably broader than the head, sub-quadrate, slightly convex, extremely finely and irregularly punctured, moderately closely covered with fine grey pubescence; the suture somewhat impressed near the scutellum. Abdomen moderately broad but narrower in front than the elytra; segments 2-3 and the posterior margin of the terminal segment pale reddish testaceous. Legs pale testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

This very distinct species differs from the foregoing in colour, in its smaller size and more robust form, and in having its upper surface extremely finely and rather closely punctured.

## 2. BOLITOCCHARA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 75 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 30.

Mentum sub-transverse, contracted and slightly emarginate in front. Ligula narrow and elongate, bifid in front. Paraglossæ very short, acuminate at the tip. Maxillary palpi with the third joint a little longer than the second. Labial palpi 3-jointed, 2nd joint rather shorter but scarcely narrower than first, the 3rd slightly longer than the 2nd. Maxillæ similar to those of *Homalota*. Mandibles unarmed. Head nearly orbicular, somewhat constricted behind. Antennæ as in *Falagria*. Prothorax gradually narrowed in front. Mesosternum carinate. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided. Legs moderately long; intermediate coxæ not quite contiguous; tarsi 4:4:5, first joint of posterior pair elongate.

This genus, which is of wide distribution, differs from *Falagria*, in the structure of the ligula and tarsi; in *facies* it resembles certain species of *Oxypoda*.

## 4. BOLITOCCHARA DISCICOLLIS.

*Bolitochara discicollis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 595 (1878).

Facie et magnitudine *B. varia*e; rufa, nitida, parce pubescens, antennis praeter basim rufo piceolis, elytris segmentisque 4-5 totis, 6° basi plus minusve latius nigro piceis, humeris saepius rufescentibus; antennis sat crassis, articulo 4° paulo longiore quam latiore, 5-10 sensim brevius transversis, 11° magno, obtuso; capite vage utrinque parum fortiter, thorace elytrisque sat dense fortius, his vix squamatim, abdominé segmentis 2-5 basi fere tantum, 6° toto parum dense multo subtilius, punctatis; thorace fortiter transverso, capite tertia parte latiore, disco toto depresso, lateribus ante medium antice fortiter rotundato angustatis, postice parum angustatis, angulis posticis parum obtusis; elytris hoc tertia fere parte latioribus, quarta longioribus, sat transversis; abdomine parallelo, segmentis 2-4 basi profunde transversim, 5° vix impressis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Adelaide, South Australia; West Australia.

## 3. HOMALOTA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 73 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 32.

Mentum transverse, constricted and slightly emarginate in front. Ligula very short, bilobed. No visible paraglossæ. Maxillary palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint shorter than the 1st, and a little longer than the 3rd. Maxillæ with the internal lobe membranous on the inner side, corneous on the outer side, obliquely cut off internally and ciliate or armed with small spines; the external lobe a little longer than the other, corneous in the middle, membranous at the base and extremity. Mandibles unarmed. Head sub-orbicular. Antennæ moderately long, somewhat thickened towards the extremity; 2nd and 3rd joints generally equal in length and shorter than the 1st. Prothorax variable in form. Elytra truncate behind, with a short sinus which is usually very distinct near the external

angles. Legs moderately long; intermediate coxæ near together; tarsi 4:5:5, the last pair with the 1st joint elongate, joints 2-4 slightly decreasing.

Under the name *Homalota* a vast number of species from all parts of the world, varying considerably in form and structure, have been described; latterly the original genus has been to some extent sub-divided—*Gnympeta* and *Brachida* being established at its expense—but it still contains a vast assemblage of species. The genus is here regarded in the sense of Kraatz, whose sections, founded on the form of the prothorax and abdomen, I have attempted to follow.

Section 1.—*Abdomen parallel.*

a. *Prothorax strongly transverse.*

#### 5. HOMALOTA PICEICOLLIS.

*Homalota piceicollis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 577 (1878).

Facie et magnitudine *angusticollis*, sed colore omnino alia; nigra, nitida, corpore antico lurido alutaceo, nitidulo, parum dense fulvo pubescente, antennarum articulis 2 primis, thorace, segmentisque 2-3 piceo testaceis, antennis elytris que piceolis, pedibus flavis; antennis vix incrassatis, sat brevibus et tenuibus, articulo 4° parum, 8-10 magis transversis; capite vix perspicue, thorace creberrime subtilissime, elytris paulo fortius creberrime vix rugosule, abdomine parum dense subtilissime, segmentis 5-6 vage, punctulatis; capite disco medio foveolato; thorace capite sat latiore, fortiter transverso, lateribus parum rotundatis, basi utrinque sinuata, media parum fossulata; elytris thorace sat latioribus, tertia parte longioribus; abdomine apice vix angustiore; ♂ segmento 7° supra apice truncato, utrinque inciso, extus incisuram spinula armato, subtus triangulariter parum producto. Long. 2½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

## 6. HOMALOTA MOLESTA, sp. n.

Moderately robust and convex, pitchy black, shining, rather sparingly clothed with very fine fulvous pubescence; head, prothorax and elytra dark reddish castaneous, the latter somewhat paler than the head or prothorax; first two joints of the antennæ and the legs reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, very finely and closely punctured. Antennæ rather short, thickened towards the extremity, 4th joint slightly, 5th to 10th distinctly transverse. Prothorax finely and closely punctured, with a distinct transverse foveolate impression in the middle near the base; the anterior angles rounded. Elytra broader than the prothorax, finely, irregularly and densely punctured, the external apical angles inclining to pitchy, the suture slightly impressed at the base. Abdomen finely and sparingly punctured. Legs pale testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Appears to be allied to the foregoing species.

## 7. HOMALOTA CORIARIA.

*Homalota coriaria*, Kraatz, Ins. Deutsch. II., p. 282; Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 204; Fauvel. Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 283 (1877)—*Homalota australis*, Jekel, Col. Jek. I. p. 47 (1873).

Forma lata, brevi, convexa *H. succicolae* et *trinotatae*; corpore, praesertim capite thoraceque nitidis, his densissime obsolete, elytris crebre subtilissime, abdomine subtiliter parce segmentis 2-5 punctatis, 6.° fere laevi; nigra; antennarum basi, elytris pedibusque squalide testaceis; illis angulo apicali infuscatis; antennis robustis, brevibus, articulis 4-5, praesertim 6-10 fortiter transversis; capite thoraceque latis, hoc brevissimo, late excavato (♂), foveolato et subsulcato (♀), lateribus antice sat angustatis; angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris amplis, thorace quarta parte latioribus, tertia longioribus; ♂ segmento 7.° supra leviter inciso, incisuram extus sinuato, utrinque dentato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

New South Wales; Port Augusta, Nuriootpa, South Australia.  
A cosmopolitan species.

## 8. HOMALOTA ATYPHELLA, sp. n.

Elongate, slightly convex, dark piceous, shining, sparingly clothed with fine grey pubescence; first two joints of the antennæ and the legs reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, very slightly narrowed behind, extremely finely and closely punctured. Antennæ moderately long, thickened towards the extremity, 4th joint not very small, longer than broad, 7th to 10th transverse, apical joint acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax broadly transverse, extremely finely and rather closely punctured on the disc and at the base, not so closely punctured near the front; anterior angles rounded; sides arcuately rounded. Elytra broader and considerably longer than the prothorax, extremely finely and not very closely punctured, the suture feebly impressed at the base; the sides nearly straight. Abdomen finely and very sparingly punctured; segments 2-4 rather strongly impressed at the base. Legs reddish testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Botany, Sydney, New South Wales; Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

This species resembles *Homalota coriaria* in form, but is somewhat flatter.

## 9. HOMALOTA PSILA, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately robust and convex, pitchy black, shining, very finely and sparingly pubescent; the elytra, first two joints of the antennæ, and the legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, rather finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ with the first three joints elongate, 4th small, 7th to 10th transverse. Prothorax finely and rather closely punctured, sparingly clothed with very fine fuscous pubescence; the sides moderately rounded. Elytra broader and considerably longer than the prothorax, rather finely, irregularly and closely punctured, the sides dusky. Abdomen finely and not very closely punctured; the 6th segment very sparingly punctured and narrowly margined with testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length, 4 mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country. (*Simson.*) Mount Wellington (2,000 feet), Tasmania.

Closely allied to *Homalota trinotata* of Europe, but less strongly pubescent; the head more strongly and much less closely punctured, the prothorax not quite so broad and the elytra rather more finely punctured.

#### 10. HOMALOTA AUSTRALIS.

*Myrmedonia australis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 135 (1871).

Moderately robust, slightly convex, reddish testaceous, shining, rather closely covered with fine flavous pubescence; elytra dusky; 4th and 5th abdominal segments pitchy.

Head transverse, rather large, convex, densely and rather finely punctured. Antennæ short, fuscous, except the first three and the apical joints which are testaceous, somewhat thickened towards the extremity; first three joints elongate, 4th small, 5-10 transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, considerably broader than the head, narrowed posteriorly, densely and moderately strongly punctured, with a distinct foveolate impression in the middle at the base; the sides gently rounded. Elytra broader and somewhat longer than the prothorax, moderately strongly, irregularly and rather densely punctured. Abdomen finely and rather closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

b. *Prothorax not or only slightly transverse.*

#### 11. HOMALOTA POLITULA.

*Homalota politula*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 577 (1878).

Habitu et colore omnino *Caloderae australis*, sed alii generis, antennis haud clavatis, circa apicem parum incrassatis, longioribus, articulo 4.° subquadrato, sequentibus vix latioribus, sensim latioribus, sat transversis, 11.° dilutiore; punctura capituli thoracisque nitidissimorum obsoleta, elytrorum quadruplo creberrima, subtilissima, segmentorum subtilissima, 2-5 sat densa, 6.° parciore; capite minore, angustiore, oblongo, oculis minoribus; thorace

magis obscuro, multo longiore, angustiore, vix transverso, antice paulo magis quam postice angustato, lateribus parum rotundatis, angulis posticis fere omnino rotundatis, fovea basali obsoleta; elytris angustioribus, sat dense fulvo pubescentibus. Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Adelaide, South Australia.

## 12. HOMALOTA CHARISSA, sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, reddish testaceous, shining, very sparingly covered with fine fulvous pubescence; head and abdomen, except the first two and terminal segments, pitchy black; two first joints of the antennæ and legs pale testaceous.

Head rather convex, extremely finely and sparingly punctured on the disc, a few moderately strong punctures on each side of the middle, with an indistinct transverse impression at the base. Antennæ rather short, moderately robust and thickened towards the extremity, 4th joint transverse, 5th to 10th distinctly transverse. Prothorax slightly transverse, extremely finely and not very closely punctured, with four large punctures just before the middle on the disc, and a few smaller punctures near the anterior margin; sides moderately strongly rounded. Elytra somewhat broader and considerably longer than the prothorax, moderately strongly, irregularly and not very closely punctured; the sides and the external apical angles pitchy. Abdomen finely and sparingly punctured; segments 2 and 3 dusky, the 7th and the apical margin of the 6th testaceous, the others pitchy black. Legs pale testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Hobart, Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania.

## 13. HOMALOTA GENTILIS.

*Homalota gentilis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 578 (1878).

Facie *marinae*, sed minor et angustior, picea vel rufo picea, corpore antico dense longius griseo pubescens, capite nigro piceo, abdomine praeter basim nigricante, segmento 6.° apice latius, 7.° toto, antennarum articulo 1.° pedibusque testaceis; his rufo piceis, articulo 4.° subquadrato, sequentibus sensim parum latioribus, sat



transversis, 11.° acuminato; capite transverso non perspicue, thorace crebre subtilissime, elytris densius, paulo fortius vix asperatim, abdomine segmentis 2-4 sat dense subtiliter, 5.° parcius, 6.° vage punctatis; thorace vix transverso, subquadrato, lateribus subparallelis, angulis posticis subobtusis, basi obsolete foveolato, breviter vix sulcato; elytris thorace sat latioribus, quarta parte longioribus, planiusculis; abdomine apice vix augustato; ♂ segmento 6.° supra apice subtruncato, subtilissime crenulato, extus utrinque parum inciso, extus incisuram vix spinula subtilissima, brevissima armato, subtus rotundatim sat producto. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria.

#### 14. HOMALOTA PAVENS.

*Homalota pavens*, Erichson, Käf. Mark. I., p. 689; Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 98; Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 578 (1878).

Linearis, corpore antico opaco, dense subtilissime punctato, alutaceo, elytris antennisque fuscis, illis basi, palpis pedibusque testaceis; antennis elongatis, parum incrassatis, robustis, articulis 4-6 aequalibus, multo longioribus quam latioribus, 9-10 vix transversis, 11° ovato, acuminato; capite suborbiculari, fronte obsolete foveolata; thorace vix longiore quam latiore, vix subcordato, late sulcatulo, angulis posticis indicatis; elytris thorace tertia fere parte latioribus, non longioribus, magis perspicue punctulatis; abdomine segmentis 2-5 crebre omnium subtilissime punctulatis, 6.° laeviusculo; ♂ segmento 6.° medio carina longitudinali elevata, segmenti apicem fere attingente, 7.° apice denticulis 4 obtusis instructo. Long. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria; also found in Europe.

Section 2.—*Abdomen narrowed posteriorly.*

#### 15. HOMALOTA SORDIDA.

*Homalota sordida*, Marsham, Ent. Brit. p. 514 (1802); Fauvel Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 576 (1878).

Facie et colore *Oxypodae lividipennis*; multo minor, fusiformis, subconvexa, nigra, sat opaca; ore, antennis, segmentorum marginibus, ano pedibusque rufis; tarsis elytrisque testaceis, his circa scutellum fuscis; densissime brunneo pubescens; corpore antico creberrime densissime, abdomine minus opaco dense subtiliter et aequaliter, punctatis; antennis maxime robustis, elongatis, articulo 4.° vix transverso, 5-10 subquadratis, 11.° duobus praecedentibus longiore; thorace convexo, obsolete sulcato, parum transverso, antice sat angustato, angulis posticis obtusissimis, basi vix sinuata; elytris hoc paulo latioribus et longioribus; ♂ segmento 7.° supra apice subemarginato, subtus conico, maxime producto; ♀ subtus vix producto, profunde emarginato. Long. 3-3½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Adelaide, South Australia. A cosmopolitan species.

#### 16. HOMALOTA ROBUSTICORNIS.

*Homalota robusticornis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 576 (1878).

Facie et antennis longis, maxime robustis, *longicorni* vicina; paulo minor, magis nitida, vix pilosula, multo subtilius pubescens, triplo subtilius crebriusque punctata, abdomine nitido, segmentis 5-6 praesertim subtilius punctatis; antennis brevioribus et minus robustis, articulo 4.° quadrato, 5-10 multo brevioribus, inter se aequalibus, vix longioribus quam latioribus, 11.° multo brevioribus; elytris minus dilutis, piceis facillime distinguenda. Long. 2½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

#### 17. HOMALOTA INDEFESSA, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, testaceous, somewhat shining, rather closely covered with fine yellowish pubescence; antennæ, except the first four joints, and a large spot on the disc of the prothorax infuscate; 5th and basal half of the 6th and 7th abdominal segments blue-black.

Head transverse, rather finely and closely punctured. Antennæ rather short, the first four joints pale testaceous, the others

infusate ; joints 4-10 transverse, 11th rounded at the extremity. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed behind, rather finely and closely punctured, with a moderately distinct infusate marking on the disc extending from just behind the anterior margin to the base. Elytra considerably broader and rather longer than the prothorax, rather finely and closely punctured, obscurely infusate near the sides. Abdomen rather finely and moderately closely punctured. Legs pale testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

#### 4. GNYPETA.

Thomson, Skand. Col. III., p. 6.

I have not been able to see the description of this genus. The characters indicated in the key (see p. 408) may perhaps suffice for its identification.

#### 18. GNYPETA FULGIDA.

*Gnypeta fulgida*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 583 (1878).

Latiuscula, subdepressa, abdomine attenuato, antice subtilissime, postice parcius longiusque griseo pubescens, nigra, antennarum articulis 3 primis palpisque flavis, pedibus anticis rufulis ; antennis parum incrassatis, articulis 6-10 vix transversis,  $11^\circ$  crassiore, duobus praecedentibus subaequali ; capite transversim ovali, sat depresso, disco inter oculos vix biimpresso, utrinque parum dense subtilissime punctato, linea media longitudinali latiuscula laevi ; thorace sublaevi, capite sat latiore, fortiter transverso, lateribus sat rotundatis, antice fortiter angustatis, angulis posticis obtusis ; elytris sat transversis, thorace quarta parte latoribus et longioribus, apice declivis, crebre omnium subtilissime punctulatis ; abdomine elytris quarta parte angustiore, segmentorum 2-5 marginibus tantum subtiliter,  $6^\circ$   $7^\circ$ que vix punctulatis, 2-3 basil aeivissimis, profunde transversim impresso-sulcatis,  $7^\circ$  apice supra truncato, subtus arcuatim satis producto. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, Victoria.

#### 5. APPHIANA, gen. nov.

Mentum transverse, very slightly emarginate in front. Ligula very short, bifid. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the 1st joint exceedingly short, 2nd elongate and thickened towards the extremity

3rd slightly longer than 2nd, considerably thickened anteriorly, 4th small, much narrower than the preceding. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint about half as long as the 1st, the 3rd somewhat longer and narrower. Maxillæ narrow, the lobes of nearly equal lengths; the inner lobe membranous internally, ciliate near the apex; external lobe ciliate on the inner side near the extremity. Mandibles armed internally with two moderately large teeth, the apex acute. Head large, transverse, broadly and rather deeply depressed behind the antennæ. Eyes oval, moderately large, not very prominent. Antennæ 11-jointed; the basal joint nearly twice as long as broad, slightly narrowed at each extremity, joints 2-6 feebly dilated on the inner and very strongly dilated on the outer side,—the 2nd joint being twice as broad as long, the 3rd as broad as the second, but slightly shorter, the others considerably shorter and gradually decreasing in breadth; 7th joint narrower, a little longer than broad, 8-10 slightly increasing in width, the apical joint nearly as long as the two preceding ones together, acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax transverse, a little narrower than the elytra, the sides and all the angles rounded. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra rather longer than the prothorax, truncate and narrowly margined behind; the inner apical angles obtuse. Abdomen rather long, widest just behind the middle, rather strongly margined. Legs moderately long; femora unarmed; tarsi 4:5:5, posterior feet with the first joint not quite as long as the second.

This genus is chiefly remarkable for having some of the basal joints of the antennæ enormously dilated externally, a character unique, as far as I am aware, in the sub-family to which it belongs. Its location is somewhat difficult to determine, but I am of opinion that it cannot be far removed from *Pelioptera*, which it resembles in *facies*, except that it is rather more convex.

19. APPIANA VERIS, n. sp.

(Plate VII., fig. 1.)

Elongate, parallel, somewhat convex, dark piceous, shining, finely and sparingly pubescent; antennæ, palpi, prothorax and

elytra reddish testaceous, legs pale testaceous; prothorax with an indistinct fovea on each side at the base; abdomen with segments 1-3 bordered with testaceous posteriorly.

Head slightly narrowed behind the eyes, rather finely and not very closely punctured, broadly and rather deeply depressed in front between the antennæ; the depression extending to behind the middle where its limit is defined by a small foveolate puncture. Antennæ considerably longer than the head and prothorax together, the first five joints paler than the others. Prothorax somewhat broader than the head, slightly narrowed in front, finely and not very closely punctured, narrowly margined behind, with an indistinct fovea near each side at the base; the anterior margin nearly straight; the sides rounded; the anterior and posterior angles strongly deflexed and rounded; median line feebly indicated. Scutellum finely and sparingly punctured. Elytra rather longer and broader than the prothorax, slightly increasing in width posteriorly, finely margined behind, moderately strongly and rather closely punctured, moderately thickly clothed with short grey pubescence; humeral angles not very prominent; posterior margins slightly sinuate near the external angles. Abdomen elongate, narrowed behind, finely and not very closely punctured; segments 1-4 moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, the others more finely and less closely punctured. Legs moderately robust, pale testaceous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Wagga Wagga (under bark, in early spring), Sydney, New South Wales.

#### 6 PELIOPTERA.

Kraatz, Linn. Ent. XI., p. 55 (1857)—*Termitopora*, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. p. 91 (1859).

Ligula short, broad, bifid. Paraglossæ slightly prominent. Maxillary palpi moderately long, 3rd joint longer than the 2nd, 4th joint small, subulate. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint short. Maxillæ with the internal lobe pubescent internally; external lobe pubescent near the apex. Head rounded, narrowed behind. Antennæ thickened towards the extremity, joints 4-10

transverse. Prothorax transverse. Elytra obliquely truncate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided. Legs with the intermediate coxæ remote; tarsi 4:5:5, the posterior pair with joints 1-4 gradually shorter.

#### 20. PELIOPTERA SPECULARIS.

*Pelioptera specularis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 579 (1878).

Parallela, subconvexa, nitidissima, parce griseo pubescens, nigra, capite, thorace elytrisque laevibus, hic circa latera et angulum externum parce subtilissime punctulatis, abdomine sparsim vix punctulato; antennis articulis 3 primis, palpis, thorace, elytris praeter angulos externos late, segmentisque tribus basalibus plus minusve piceis, pedibus testaceis; antennis sat tenuibus, vix incrassatis, articulo 4.° quadrato, 5-6 vix, 7-10 magis licet parum transversis, 11.° acuminato; capite maximo, thorace paulo angustiore, convexo, foveola disco medio parva; thorace transverso, convexo, antice paulo minus quam postice angustato, lateribus parum rotundatis, angulis omnibus indicatis, subacutis; elytris thoracis latitudine, hoc paulo longioribus, quadratis, parum convexis; abdomine elytris quarta parte angustiore, apice vix angustiore, segmentis 2-4 basi transversim profunde, 5-6 parum impressis, 7.° apice truncato. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

#### 21. PELIOPTERA ASTUTA, sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, moderately convex, dark piceous, shining, sparingly clothed with short grey pubescence; first two joints of the antennæ, palpi and elytra dark reddish testaceous, the sides of the latter darker; legs pale testaceous.

Head transverse, finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ short, somewhat thickened towards the extremity, 4th joint small, 5-10 transverse, 11th acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, moderately convex, very slightly narrowed behind, finely and rather closely punctured; sides gently rounded. Elytra considerably longer and rather wider than the prothorax, finely

and closely punctured; the suture feebly depressed near the scutellum. Abdomen strongly narrowed behind, very sparingly and finely punctured, the 6th segment rather more closely punctured; segments 2-4 strongly impressed at the base. Length 4 mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania (*Simson*).

#### 7. CALODERA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 85 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 36.

Mentum strongly transverse, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front. Ligula short, bifid. Paraglossæ broader than long, rounded at the extremity. Maxillary palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, the latter not much thickened. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint much shorter than the 1st and 3rd, the latter very slender. Maxillæ with the internal lobe armed at the extremity with 6 rather long spines. Mandibles unarmed. Head rounded, narrowed behind. Antennæ thickened towards extremity, 2nd joint rather longer than third, the following joints generally transverse, the 11th elongate-ovate. Prothorax narrowed behind, almost longer than broad, quadrangular or sub-oval. Elytra truncate behind, very indistinctly sinuate near the external angles. Abdomen parallel-sided or slightly narrowed behind. Legs moderately long; intermediate coxæ almost contiguous; tarsi elongate, 5:5:5, the posterior pair with the first joint elongate.

Under this name a number of species varying considerably in structure and *facies* have been associated. Many of the European species frequent very wet places, such as the margins of pools, and a few are found constantly in the nests of ants.

#### 22. CALODERA INAEQUALIS.

*Calodera inaequalis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 286 (1877).

Nitidula, sat convexa, parce subtiliter griseo-pubescent, nigro-aenea, antennarum articulo 1.° pedibusque squalide testaceis; elytris circa suturæ apicem vix piceis; antennis robustis, articulis 7-8 quadratis, 9-10 vix transversis, 11.° sat parvo, oblongo; capite

suborbiculato, inter oculos transversim medio impresso, crebre subtiliter, thorace densius vix asperatim, elytris paulo fortius punctatis; thorace capite sat latiore, vix latiore quam longiore, lateribus parallelis, ante medium fortiter coarctatis, angulis posticis parum obtusis, sulco longitudinali postice in fossulam latam dilatato; elytris thorace tertia parte latioribus, paulo longioribus, subquadratis, suturae basi apiceque utrinque vix torulosus; abdomine elytris quarta parte angustiore, nitidissimo, subacuminato, segmentis basi summa punctulatis ibique, praesertim basalibus, fortiter transversim sulcatis; ♂ 7.° supra apice truncato et subtiliter crenulato. Long. 4 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, Victoria.

### 23. CALODERA CARISSIMA, sp. n.

Elongate, not very convex, dark reddish testaceous, shining, clothed with fine grey pubescence; antennæ, except the first three joints, pitchy; elytra and abdomen pitchy testaceous, with a greenish tinge.

Head sub-orbicular, finely and closely punctured, with a tolerably conspicuous transverse impression between the eyes. Antennæ with the first three joints reddish testaceous, the others pitchy; joints 1-3 elongate, 4-6 slightly longer than broad, 7th and 8th sub-quadrate, 9th and 10th slightly transverse, 11th not as long as the two preceding joints together, narrowed at the extremity. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, rather finely and very closely punctured, with a strongly impressed median line which is transversely dilated and more strongly impressed posteriorly; sides arcuately narrowed in front, the posterior two-thirds nearly straight. Elytra sub-quadrate, considerably broader than the prothorax, rather finely and closely aciculate-punctate, with a slight swelling on the disc just behind the middle. Abdomen somewhat narrowed behind, segments 2-5 with a row of strongly impressed punctures at the base, 6th segment rather



strongly and not very closely punctured on the disc, the other segments sparingly and more finely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

Appears, from description, to be allied to the foregoing species.

#### 24. CALODERA AUSTRALIS.

*Calodera australis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 287 (1877).

Forma *Ichnoglossae prolixae*, sed minor; nitidula, abdomine nitidissima, parce flavo pubescens, convexa, rufa, antennarum articulo primo, ano pedibusque testaceis; capite, antennis, elytris plus minusve circa angulum apicalem abdominisque segmentis 4-5 totis, 6.° que praeter apicem piceis vel nigro-piceis; antennis robustis, articulis 5-10 fortiter transversis, 11.° conico, sat magno; capite oblongo, inter oculos transversim parum impresso, parum dense subtiliter, thorace densius, elytris paulo fortius vix asperatim, abdomine vage subtiliter punctatis; thorace capite parum latiore, parum transverso, lateribus apice fortiter rotundatis, basi leviter angustatis, fovea basali sat lata lineaque longitudinali obsoleta; elytris thorace quarta parte latioribus, paulo longioribus; abdomine parallelo, segmentis basalibus vix impressis; ♂ segmento 7.° apice supra truncato, dense subtiliter crenalato, utrinque vix denticulato, subtus triangulariter vix prominulo. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Adelaide, South Australia; Victoria.

#### 25. CALODERA ABDOMINALIS.

*Calodera abdominalis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 580 (1878).

Praecedente longior et angustior, paulo magis nitida, parce pubescens, antennis robustioribus, articulo 11.° apice rufo, capite, thorace segmentisque 2-4 totis rufo testaceis; thorace multo angustiore et longiore, haud transverso, capite vix latiore, lateribus a medio ad basim parallelis, antice fortius coarctato, angulis posticis subrectis, fovea basali latiore; elytris multo parcius pauloque fortius punctatis, abdomine magis angusto, parallelo, segmentis 2-4, 5.° minus, dimidia parte basali profunde transversim impresso

sulcatis ibique punctulatis, caeterum sublaevibus, 6.° 7.°que parce subtiliter punctulatis, pedibus gracilibus facile distinguenda. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Australia.

#### 26. CALODERA MACILENTA.

*Calodera macilenta*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 581 (1878).

Elongata, nitidula, longius dense fulvo pubescens, picea, antennis ferrugineis, articulis 2 primis, palpis tarsisque flavis, thorace, segmentorum marginibus, 6.° dimidia parte apicali, 7.° toto pedibusque rufis; antennis fortiter clavatis, articulis 4-10 fortiter transversis, 11.° crasso, apice rufo; capite minuto, ovali, thorace dimidio fere angustiore, parce subtilissime punctulato; thorace ovali, licet postice subtruncato, haud transverso, a medio ad apicem fortiter attenuato, circa basin subparallelo, angulis posticis obtusis, crebre sat fortiter, elytris vix crebrius paulo fortius, abdomine parcius vix subtilius punctatis; elytris thorace sat latoribus, paulo longioribus, circa suturam et apicem rufescentibus; abdominis paralleli segmentis 2-4, 5.° minus, profunde lateque transversim impresso-sulcatis. Long. 4 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, Victoria.

#### 27. CALODERA RUFICOLLIS.

*Calodera ruficollis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 581 (1878).

A praecedente corpore praesertim antico nitidissimo, parce longius pubescente, statura minore, parallela, antennis, palpis, thorace, ano pedibusque rufo-testaceis, antennis brevioribus, articulis 4-10 adhuc magis transversis, brevissimis, capite nigro thoraceque vage, clytris parum dense sat fortiter, abdomine parcius punctatis; thorace brevioris et latioris; parum transverso, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris brevioribus, magis convexis, thorace paulo longioribus; abdomine circa apicem subattenuato, segmentis 2-4 praesertim multo minus, basi tantum, transversim impressis, 5.° integro distinguenda. Long. 3 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

## 28. CALODERA PYRRHA, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, sparingly covered with fine fulvous pubescence, pale castaneous; antennæ, except the first two joints, head, external apical angles of the elytra and the 4th, 5th and 6th abdominal segments piceous.

Head rather large, rather finely and closely punctured. Antennæ with the first two joints castaneous, the others piceous; joints 1-3 elongate, 4th very small and transverse, 5-10 broader and slightly transverse, 11th acuminate. Prothorax transverse, finely and closely punctured, with a large foveolate depression in the middle at the base; the sides gently rounded; the anterior angles strongly and the posterior feebly rounded. Elytra subquadrate, considerably broader and slightly longer than the prothorax, finely and closely aciculate-punctate; the external apical angles and the sides as far as the middle piceous. Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, finely and closely punctured, the posterior margin of the 6th segment testaceous. Legs pale castaneous. Length 4 mm.

Upper Hunter, New South Wales.

## 29. CALODERA ERITIMA, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, bright reddish testaceous, sparingly covered with fine fulvous pubescence; antennæ, except the first two joints, pitchy; a large spot at the base of the elytra, the 5th and the basal half of the 6th abdominal segments pitchy black.

Head transverse, finely and not very closely punctured, the punctures rather more numerous near the sides. Antennæ with the first two joints testaceous; 2nd and 3rd joints about equal in length, 4th subquadrate, 5th to 10th transverse, 11th slightly narrowed and rounded at the extremity. Prothorax transverse, moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, less strongly punctured near the sides; sides gently rounded. Elytra subquadrate, considerably broader than the prothorax, moderately strongly and not very closely aciculate-punctate, with a rather large transverse pitchy black spot at the base of the suture

common to both elytra. Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, segments 2-5 with a row of rather strongly impressed punctures at the base, the 6th segment extremely finely and remotely tuberculose. Legs reddish testaceous. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Wagga Wagga, South Country, New South Wales.

Allied to *Calodera pyrrha*, but easily distinguished, apart from its colouring, by its more strongly punctured upper surface, slightly longer third and fourth antennal joints, and by the absence of the foveolate depression at the base of the prothorax, which is the most conspicuous character in *C. pyrrha*.

A specimen in the Macleay Museum differs from the typical form in having all the abdominal segments, except the hindmargin of the sixth, pitchy. It must, I think, be regarded as a variety.

### 30. CALODERA AGLAOPHANES, sp. n.

Elongate, rather convex, reddish testaceous, shining, sparingly clothed with fine grey pubescence; elytra with the sides and suture, especially near the base, obscurely tinged with blue; abdomen rather bright steel-blue, the apical half of the 6th and the termination of the 7th segments reddish testaceous.

Head moderately transverse, rather strongly and closely punctured, not impressed between the eyes. Antennæ with the first three joints and the apex of the terminal joint reddish testaceous, the others pale pitchy; joints 1-3 somewhat elongate, 4-10 transverse, slightly increasing in width, 11th longer than the two preceding joints together, acuminate at the apex. Prothorax transverse, moderately strongly and closely punctured; the sides gently rounded; the anterior and posterior angles rounded. Elytra sub-quadrate, considerably broader than the prothorax, moderately strongly and closely aciculate-punctate. Abdomen slightly narrowed behind, rather finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured; segments 2-6 with a row of rather strongly impressed punctures at the base. Legs paler reddish testaceous. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Port Lincoln, South Australia.

A very distinct species.

## 31. CALODERA CRIBRELLA.

*Calodera cribrella*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 287 (1877).

Praecedente [*australis*] paulo minor, tota nigra, parcius griseo pubescens, antennis piceis, pedibus squalide rufis, tarsis dilutioribus; antennis tenuioribus; capite non impresso, parcius aequae ac thorax fortiter, elytris dense subtiliter, abdomine crebre subasperatim punctatis; thorace multo angustiore, subcordato, magis convexo, paulo longiore quam latiore, basi foveolato, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris thorace tertia parte latioribus, vix longioribus; abdomine apice parum angustiore, nitidulo, segmentis 2-4 basi transversim fortiter impressis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales; Adelaide, Port Augusta, South Australia

## 32. CALODERA CORACINA.

*Tachyusa coracina*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 135 (1871).

Elongate, not very convex, pitchy black, sparingly clothed with fine grey pubescence; head, prothorax and abdomen somewhat shining; first three joints of the antennae and the legs dark reddish testaceous, tarsi paler.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, not impressed between the eyes. Antennae rather short; joints 7-10 scarcely transverse. Prothorax slightly convex, about as long as broad, considerably narrowed behind, very finely and not very closely punctured, with a moderately large foveolate depression in the middle at the base; the posterior angles feebly reflexed. Elytra at the base considerably broader than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, rather finely and densely asperate-punctate. Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, slightly narrowed at the apex, finely and not very closely asperate-punctate. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

M. Fauvel appears to be right in his surmise that this species is allied to *Calodera cribrella*: indeed it would seem, judging from about eight or ten specimens which I have examined, that it is the

northern representative of that species. It has the elytra a little more strongly and closely asperate-punctate, and the prothorax (which is distinctly foveolate behind) and head a trifle more highly polished.

### 33. CALODERA SIMSONI, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, pitchy black, shining, sparingly clothed with fine black pubescence; antennæ and legs dark piceous.

Head transverse, narrowed behind, very finely and sparingly punctured. Antennæ with 2nd and 3rd joints equal, a little shorter than the first, 4-8 elongate, gradually decreasing in length, 9th and 10th subequal, about as broad as long, 11th elongate, slightly narrowed towards the extremity. Prothorax distinctly transverse, slightly narrowed behind, very finely, irregularly and sparingly punctured; the anterior angles rounded; the sides nearly straight. Elytra at the base much broader than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, with a few very fine indistinct punctures chiefly near the sides and apex; the suture somewhat depressed near the scutellum. Abdomen slightly narrowed behind, almost impunctate, finely and sparingly pubescent especially near the sides; segments 2-5 impressed at the base; 6th segment narrowly margined with testaceous. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

This species I propose to name after Mr. A. Simson of Launceston. It is characterized by its highly polished surface and by its long slender antennæ of which nearly all the joints are elongate. Its generic position must be considered provisional.

### 34. CALODERA PACHIA, sp. n.

Robust, short, slightly convex, pitchy black, shining, rather sparingly covered with fine griseous pubescence; antennæ, except the first three joints, piceous; legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, narrowed behind, finely and moderately closely punctured. Antennæ with the first three joints elongate, reddish testaceous; 2nd joint slightly longer than the 3rd, 4-6 very slightly longer than broad, 7-10 transverse, 11th narrowed

towards the extremity. Prothorax transverse, slightly narrowed both in front and behind, moderately convex, finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured; the anterior angles strongly rounded; the posterior angles less strongly rounded. Elytra much narrower in front than behind, at the base considerably wider than the prothorax, finely and moderately closely punctured; the sides nearly straight. Abdomen short, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, strongly margined, finely and very sparingly punctured; the punctures mostly confined to the middle of the segments.

Length  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

Hobart, Tasmania.

Owing to their broad form I have had considerable doubt as to the generic position of this and the following species. I think, however, that for the present they are best placed in *Calodera*.

### 35. CALODERA ATYPHA, sp. n.

Rather robust, slightly convex, pitchy black, shining, sparingly covered with fine griseous pubescence; antennæ, except the first four joints, piceous; legs reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, narrowed behind, very finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ with the first four joints reddish testaceous; similar in structure to those of the preceding species. Prothorax transverse, very finely and not very closely punctured; the anterior and posterior angles rounded; the sides gently arcuate. Elytra considerably narrowed in front, very finely and rather closely punctured; the sides nearly straight. Abdomen somewhat narrowed behind, strongly margined, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured. Length 2 mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson*.)

Nearly allied to the preceding species, but narrower in proportion to its length; the prothorax is less strongly rounded at its anterior angles and the upper surface is more finely punctured.

### 8. MYRMECOPORA.

Sauley, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4), IV., p. 429 (1864.)

Ligula rather elongate, bifid, acuminate. Paraglossæ not prominent. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the 4th very short. Labial

palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint short. Maxillæ with the interior lobe provided with spines near the apex. Mandibles simple. Head constricted behind into a narrow neck. Legs rather long, slender; tarsi 4:5:5, the posterior pair with the 1st joint elongate, nearly equal to the four succeeding joints together.

Allied to *Tachyusa*, but differing in the structure of the labial palpi, labrum (which is rounded in front) and posterior tarsi. The genus was founded on a species from the Mediterranean region and has been recorded from New Guinea as well as from Australia.

### 36. MYRMECOPORA SENILIS.

*Myrmecopora senilis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 582 (1878).

Facie *Homalotam plumbeam* satis simulans, forma quasi *Ancyrophori*; nigra, vix nitidula, corpore antico dense subtilissime brevissimeque griseo-subviridi pubescens, segmentorum marginibus omnibus parce sat longe griseo pilosulis; antennis nigro piceis, tarsis obscure rufulis; antennis elongatis, articulis 2-3 longioribus, aequalibus, sequentibus haud transversis, sensim magis conicis, 10.° vix transverso, 11.° oblongo; capite exserto, lato, fortiter transverso, ab oculis ad basim sat angustato, crebre subtiliter punctato; thorace capitis latitudine, obsolete punctato-alutaceo, haud transverso, tertia parte anteriore oblique fortiter truncato, dein circa basin sat angustato, angulis posticis subrectis, foveola basali transversim sulcato, sulco tenui longitudinali integro; elytris amplis, subdepressis, thorace duplo fere latioribus et longioribus, omnium creberrime subtilissime punctulato-alutaceis; abdomine elytris tertia parte angustiore, sat dense, apice parcius, subtiliter punctato, circa apicem parum attenuato; segmentis (? ♂) praesertim 2-5 dorso medio magis elevato longitudinaliter subtilissime acuteque carinulatis. Long. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

### 9. OXYPODA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 69 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 35.



Mouth-organs similar to those of Homalota. Head not at all or feebly constricted behind, more or less sunk in prothorax. Antennæ with the 2nd and 3rd joints longer than the others. Prothorax large, sometimes narrowed in front, sometimes parallel at the sides. Elytra obliquely truncate behind and sinuate near the external angles. Abdomen either parallel-sided or narrowed behind. Legs moderately long, intermediate coxæ contiguous; tarsi 5:5:5, the posterior pair with the 1st joint elongate.

This genus is represented in Europe by a large number of species and is known from North and South America, from Africa, and from widely separated localities in Asia. Our knowledge of Australian members of the genus is confined to the two species described by Fauvel; the form characterized by Redtenbacher under the name *Oxyroda bisulcata* appears to be a true *Aleochara*, and I find that *Oxyroda analis* belongs to the same genus.

### 37. OXYRODA VARIEGATA.

*Oxyroda variegata*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 584 (1878).

Colore *formosae* parum vicina, licet omnino alia; rufo-testacea, subopaca, dense subtilissime fulvo pubescens, abdomine acuminato, antennis, articulis 2 primis exceptis, segmentis 4-5 sextique basi late nigro piceis; capite nigro, elytris plus minusve infuscatis; tota creberrime omnium subtilissime, elytris paulo fortius, punctata; antennis sat brevibus, articulo 4.° parum, sequentibus fortius transversis, 11.° duobus praecedentibus vix longiore; capite latiusculo, brevi; thorace fortiter transverso, capite tertia parte vix latiore, lateribus sat rotundatis, antice fortiter, basi parum angustatis, angulis posticis obtusis, supra scutellum obsolete bifoveolato, basi utrinque subsinuato; elytris thorace vix latioribus, quarta parte longioribus. Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

### 38. OXYRODA VINCTA.

*Oxyroda vincta*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 584 (1878).

*Minima*, rufo-testacea, nitidula, abdomine nitido, vix attenuato, longius fulvo pubescente ; capite praesertim prope oculos et vertice infuscato ; cingulo abdominali nigro angusto, segmentum quintum praeter tertiam partem apicalem occupante ; creberrime subtiliter, abdomine fortius multoque parcius, praesertim apice, subasperatim punctata ; antennis parvis, brevissimis, articulis 4.° parum, 5-10 sat fortiter transversis, 11.° acuminato ; capite latiusculo, brevi ; thorace lato, brevissimo, capite tertia parte latiore, lateribus rotundatis, antice fortius quam basi angustato, angulis posticis obtusis ; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, transversis ; abdomine circa apicem vix nigro pilosulo. Long  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

New South Wales.

#### 10. POLYLOBUS.

Solier, Gay's *Hist. Chile*, Zool. IV., p. 354 (1850) ; Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.* II., p. 157.

Mentum narrowed towards its extremity. Ligula broad, bifid. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the 3rd joint conical, the 4th shorter, narrow and filiform. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the terminal joint shorter than the 2nd, cylindrical. Maxillæ with the external lobe divided into several lobes (processes) at the apex. Mandibles provided internally with a denticulated membrane. Head short, retracted. Antennæ thickened towards the extremity, joints 4-10 obconical. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed in front, Elytra sinuate behind near the external angles. Abdomen either parallel-sided or narrowed behind. Legs rather short ; tarsi 5:5:5.

This genus is distinguished by the structure of the external lobe of the maxillæ. It is largely represented in Chili and is another instance of an American genus finding its nearest allies in Australia.

#### 39. POLYLOBUS CINCTUS.

*Polylobus cinctus*, Fauvel, *Ann. Mus. Genov.* X., p. 284 (1877.)

In genere latissimus, antice posticeque attenuatus, sat depressus, rufus, nitidulus, antennarum articulo ultimo, elytrisque, praeter humeros angulumque apicalem, piceis, abdominis nitidissimi segmentis 4-5 totis sextoque dimidia parte basali nigris ; elytris

minus nitidis, dense omnium subtilissime fulvo-pubescentibus; capite, thorace elytrisque praesertim omnium creberrime subtilissime punctatis; antennis brevibus, sat incrassatis, articulis 6-10 sensim leviter transversis; capite parvo, orbiculato; thorace fortiter transverso, capite tertia parte latiore, antice vix fortius quam postice angustato, lateribus angulisque fortiter rotundatis; elytris capite dimidio latioribus, thorace sat longioribus, planiusculis, angulo apicali profunde sinuatis; abdomine robusto, sublaevi, ( $\sigma$ ?) segmento 6.<sup>o</sup> supra vix, 7.<sup>o</sup> fortius rugosule punctulato, hoc apice late subtriangulariter inciso, vix crenulato. Long. 3 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

#### 40. POLYLOBUS PALLIDIPENNIS.

*Homalota pallidipennis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 135 (1871).

Elongate, slightly convex, narrowed both in front and behind, testaceous, somewhat shining; antennæ testaceous; 4th and 5th abdominal segments piceous.

Head finely and not very closely punctured, the pubescence yellow and not very dense. Antennæ slightly thickened towards the extremity; joints 2-3 equal in length, 4th a little shorter, 5-10 transverse, 11th somewhat larger, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, considerably narrowed in front, finely and closely punctured; sides arcuately rounded; posterior angles obtusely rounded. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, at the base slightly narrower than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, finely and closely punctured, with a moderately large indistinct spot near the external apical angles; the sides feebly rounded; the posterior margin deeply sinuate just before the external angles which are rather strongly produced. Abdomen considerably narrowed behind, the first three segments finely and closely punctured, the others more strongly and less closely punctured. Legs pale testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Gayndab, Queensland; New South Wales.

41. *POLYLOBUS SODALIS*, sp. n.

Elongate, very slightly convex, somewhat narrowed both in front and behind, testaceous, somewhat shining; antennæ testaceous; head, elytra, and 4th and 5th abdominal segments dusky.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, the pubescence yellow. Antennæ slightly thickened towards the extremity, similar in form to those of the preceding species. Prothorax strongly transverse, a little more narrowed in front than behind, finely, irregularly and rather closely punctured; sides arcuately rounded; posterior angles rounded. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, narrower in front than behind, very finely and not very closely punctured; the sides feebly rounded; the posterior margin deeply sinuate just before the external angles which are rather strongly produced. Abdomen narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured. Legs pale testaceous. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Apart from its smaller size and slightly more depressed form this species may be known from *Polylobus pallidipennis* by having the prothorax less narrowed in front and more closely punctured, the elytra dusky and the abdominal segments finely punctured throughout.

42. *POLYLOBUS FLAVICOLLIS*.

*Homalota flavicollis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. 11., p. 135 (1871).

Elongate, slightly convex, narrowed in front and behind, reddish testaceous, somewhat shining; antennæ fuscous, the base and apex reddish testaceous; head, elytra, except near the humeral angles, and 4th and 5th abdominal segments blue-black.

Head very finely and not very closely punctured, the pubescence yellow. Antennæ somewhat thickened towards the extremity; joints 2-3 nearly equal in length, 4th considerably shorter, 5-10 strongly transverse, 11th as long as the two preceding joints together, acuminate at the apex. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, finely and closely punctured, the pubescence very fine. Elytra longer than the prothorax, at the base about as wide as the

próthorax, slightly broader behind, finely and closely punctured, a moderately large elongate reddish testaceous patch at the humeral angles extending obliquely towards the disc; the posterior margin deeply sinuate before the external angles which are strongly produced. Abdomen considerably narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured. Legs pale testaceous. Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Gayndah, Queensland. A single specimen.

Allied to the preceding species.

#### 43. POLYLOBUS INSECATUS.

*Polylobus insecatus*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 585 (1878).

Forma *Oxypodae exiguae*, sed tertia parte major, rufotestaceus, vix nitidulus, abdomine circa apicem nitido; omnium subtilissime flavopubescens, antennis praeter articulos 4 primos, capite abdominisque segmento 5.º nigro piceis, elytris maculatim oblique circa discum posterius piceolis; antennis parum incrassatis, vix pilosis, articulis 2-3 aequalibus, 4.º brevior, paulo longior quam latior, 5-7 subquadratis, 8-10 parum transversis, 11.º magno, conico, piceo; capite subtiliter minus dense, thorace elytrisque creberrime subtilissime, abdomine segmentis 2-4 crebre subtiliter, 5-6 parce magis perspicue punctatis, his parum nigro-pilosis; thorace fortiter transverso, transversim oblongo, parum convexo, antice magis angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris parum convexis, thorace paulo longioribus et latioribus; abdomine acuminato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Gayndah, Wide Bay, Queensland; Blue Mountains, Sydney, New South Wales.

In the common form of the species to which I refer the above name the basal half of the sixth abdominal segment is piceous as well as the whole of the fifth segment; but one or two specimens taken in company with the typical form and agreeing with it in every other respect have only the fifth segment piceous.

## 44. POLYLOBUS LONGULUS, sp. n.

Elongate, rather convex, very slightly narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, shining; head, elytra and abdominal segments 4-6 pitchy black, the posterior margin of the 6th segment reddish testaceous.

Head rather narrow, finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ testaceous. Prothorax not much broader than long, very slightly narrower in front than behind, very finely margined, finely and not very closely punctured; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Elytra at the base slightly wider than the prothorax, broader posteriorly, considerably longer than the prothorax, very finely and closely punctured; the posterior margin feebly sinuate before the external angles which are slightly produced. Abdomen very slightly narrowed behind, rather finely and not very closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Shelley's Flats, New South Wales.

Easily distinguished from any of the foregoing species by its rather long narrow form, by its short broad prothorax and by its evenly punctured pitchy black elytra; it is more closely allied to *Polylobus insecatus* than to any other species with which I am acquainted.

## 45. POLYLOBUS NOTUS, sp. n.

Rather broad, moderately convex, narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, shining; antennæ clothed with fuscous pubescence except at the base; head black; prothorax with four large punctures in the middle, the disc piceous; the external apical angles of the elytra and the 4th and 5th abdominal segments pitchy black.

Head rather broad, moderately strongly and very sparingly punctured. Antennæ somewhat thickened towards the extremity, the first four joints testaceous, the others clothed with fuscous pubescence; similar in structure to those of the preceding species. Prothorax transverse, as broad in front as behind, finely margined, highly polished and very sparingly pubescent, with four strong punctures on the disc, two considerably before the base

and two somewhat nearer together at a similar distance from the anterior margin; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Elytra considerably wider and longer than the prothorax, finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured, the external apical angles broadly and the posterior margin narrowly margined with pitchy black; the posterior margin feebly sinuate before the external angles which are slightly produced. Abdomen a little narrowed behind, very finely and closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

A very distinct species approaching *Polylobus insecatus*, but differing in its larger size, broader and more strongly punctured head, in its comparatively longer and dusky prothorax, and in having the external apical angles of the elytra black. *P. notus* and *P. acceptus* are more highly polished and less closely pubescent than any of the other species of the genus with which I am acquainted.

#### 46. POLYLOBUS ACCEPTUS, sp. n.

Broad, moderately convex, somewhat narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, shining; antennæ fuscous, finely pubescent, the first three and the terminal joints testaceous; head, external apical angles of the elytra and the 4th and 5th abdominal segments pitchy black.

Head rather strongly, irregularly and very sparingly punctured. Antennæ slightly thickened towards the extremity; 1st and 2nd joints elongate, 3rd and 4th much smaller, 5-10 very slightly transverse, larger, 11th acuminate. Prothorax transverse, as broad in front as behind, finely margined, castaneous and highly polished, with four punctures on the disc similar to those of *P. notus*. Elytra finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured, more strongly punctured near the sides, the external apical angles broadly pitchy black. Abdomen very finely and not very closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Watson's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.

Very closely allied to the preceding species. It may, however, be known by its smaller size, slightly more convex form and by its

comparatively narrower head; all the reddish testaceous parts of the body are slightly darker in tint and the pitchy black markings at the angles of the elytra are rather more pronounced and slightly larger in extent.

#### 47. *POLYLOBUS FUNGICOLA*, sp. n.

Rather broad, moderately convex, reddish testaceous, shining, moderately closely pubescent; head pitchy; the external apical angles of the elytra, the middle of the 2nd and 3rd and the whole of the 4th and 5th abdominal segments pitchy black.

Head moderately broad, sparingly punctured. Antennæ with the first four joints testaceous, similar to those of the preceding species. Prothorax transverse, somewhat narrowed in front, finely margined, closely punctured and rather thickly clothed with fulvous pubescence; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, moderately strongly and closely punctured, with a pitchy black marking at the apex on each side, not reaching the suture; the posterior margin feebly sinuate before the external angles. Abdomen finely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Elizabeth Bay, Sydney; in phosphorescent fungus.

Allied to *Polylobus acceptus* and *P. notus*, but readily separated by its reddish testaceous prothorax, densely pubescent upper surface and more strongly punctured elytra.

#### 48. *POLYLOBUS OBESUS*, sp. n.

Rather broad, moderately convex, narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, shining, rather thickly clothed with long grey pubescence; antennæ with the first four joints fuscous, the others reddish testaceous; head pitchy; 2nd, 3rd and 4th abdominal segments dusky, 5th segment pitchy, 6th and 7th pale testaceous.

Head transverse, rather narrow, with a few fine punctures in front. Antennæ moderately long, the 1st and 2nd joints elongate, 3rd and 4th somewhat shorter, 6th to 10th transverse, 11th acuminate. Prothorax broadly transverse, considerably narrowed



in front, finely margined, very finely and sparingly punctured; sides arcuately rounded; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, finely and sparingly punctured; the sides feebly rounded; posterior margin very slightly sinuate before the external angles. Abdomen rather finely and not very closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length  $2-2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

#### 49. POLYLOBUS USITATUS, sp. n.

Rather broad, moderately convex, narrowed both in front and behind, pale reddish testaceous, shining, finely and rather closely pubescent; antennæ with joints 5-11 fuscous; head and 4th and 5th abdominal segments pitchy.

Head rather narrow, finely and moderately closely punctured. Antennæ with the first four joints testaceous, the other fuscous; 4th joint distinctly shorter than third. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed in front, finely margined, moderately strongly and closely punctured. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, moderately strongly and closely punctured; posterior margin very slightly sinuate before the external angles. Abdomen not very strongly and moderately closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

In *facies* this species closely resembles the last. Besides the difference in the colour of the antennæ, &c., it is more strongly and much more closely punctured and the pubescence is much shorter and less dense.

#### 50. POLYLOBUS APICALIS.

*Polylobus apicalis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 285 (1877).

Praecedente [*cinctus*] angustior, nitidus, subparallelus, subconvexus, rufo testaceus, antennis praeter basin piceis, elytris macula magna nigra apicali a medio lateris ad suturae apicem intus producta, abdominis segmentis 2-3 vix medio, 4-5 totis, 6.º dimidia parte basali nigris; antennis articulis 7-10 parum

transversis ; capite nigro, nitido, vix punctulato, sat transverso ; thorace brevissimo, dimidio latiore quam longiore, marginato, antice fortissime angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, crebre parum fortiter punctato, foveola basi latiuscula ; elytris thorace vix latoribus, tertia parte longioribus, crebre fortius, vix rugosule ; abdomine subparallelo, aequaliter dense minus fortiter punctatis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

51. POLYLOBUS TASMANICUS, sp. n.

Comparatively short, rather convex, less narrowed in front than behind, bright reddish testaceous, somewhat shining, rather densely clothed with fine fuscous pubescence ; head, external apical angles of the elytra, 2nd to 5th and basal half of the 6th abdominal segments piceous ; antennæ with joints 5-11 fuscous.

Head transverse, highly polished, finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ rather short, 2nd joint rather longer than 1st, 3rd shorter and narrower, 4th short and broad, 5th to 10th transverse and gradually increasing in width, 11th acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax broadly transverse, considerably narrowed in front, finely margined, moderately strongly and rather sparingly punctured ; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra considerably longer and somewhat broader than the prothorax, moderately strongly rugulose-punctate, rather closely pubescent, an indistinct triangular marking near the scutellum extending along the suture and the external apical angles broadly piceous. Abdomen rather strongly and closely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

A very distinct species apparently allied to *Polylobus apicalis*.

52. POLYLOBUS PARVICORNIS.

*Polylobus parvicornis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 586 (1878).

Facie quadam *Oxypodae* parallelæ, antennis brevibus, tenuibus colore et punctura a præcedentibus [*apicalis*] distinctus ; subparallelus, convexiusculus, nitidus, sat dense breviter pubescens, piceus,

antennis, thorace, elytris obscure post scutellum subtriangulariter, segmentorum marginibus, ano pedibusque rufis; abdominis segmentis 2-4 obscure rufo-piceis; antennis basi dilutioribus, articulis 4-5 subquadratis, 6-10 sensim brevioribus, fortiter transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> acuminato; capite dense subtiliter, thorace crebrius, elytris fortius dense, abdomine crebre fortiter subasperatim, segmento 6.<sup>o</sup> parcius, punctatis; thorace brevissimo transversim ovali, capite tertia fere parte latiore, lateribus cum angulis fortiter rotundatis, basi supra scutellum parum foveolato; elytris thorace vix latioribus, parum longioribus, sutura (? ♂) ante apicem vix elevata; abdomine parallelo, circa apicem parum angustato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

### 53. POLYLOBUS ATERRIMUS.

*Polylobus aterrimus*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 586 (1878).

A praecedentibus colore primo visu maxime distinctus; oblongus, antice posticeque attenuatus, convexus, nitidissimus, niger, antennarum basi aliquando picea vel piceo testacea, vix pubescens, abdomine sat dense nigro setoso; antennis elongatis, tenuibus, parum incrassatis, articulis 2-3 elongatis, 4-6 longioribus quam latioribus, 7.<sup>o</sup> parum, 8-10 vix magis transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> tribus praecedentibus vix brevioribus; capite thoraceque vage subtilissime, elytris sat dense subasperatim punctatis, segmentorum marginibus, praesertim 4-5, quasi denticulis 6-7 obsolete supra asperulis, 6.<sup>o</sup> 7.<sup>o</sup> que laevibus; thorace brevissime obconico, transverso, lateribus cum angulis posticis sat rotundatis, antice capite haud latiore; elytris thoracis basi paulo latioribus, hoc parum longioribus, abdomine fortiter attenuato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

King George's Sound.

### 11. PHLOEOPORA.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 311 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 38.

Mentum transverse, slightly emarginate in front. Ligula very short, bilobed, rather broad at the base. No visible paraglossæ.

Maxillary palpi very short, the 3rd joint a little shorter than the 2nd. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint about half as long as the 3rd, not much shorter than the 1st. Maxillæ rather short. Mandibles unarmed. Head orbicular, prominent, narrowed at the base. Antennæ rather short, somewhat thickened towards the extremity, the first three joints rather elongate, the 2nd not much longer than the 3rd. Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed behind. Elytra obliquely truncate behind, slightly sinuate near the external angles. Abdomen very slender, parallel-sided. Legs short; intermediate coxæ contiguous; tarsi 5:5:5, the first joint of the posterior pair slightly elongate, shorter than the 2nd and 3rd united.

In *facies* this genus resembles *Homalota* from which it is easily separated by having all the tarsi five-jointed. It is widely distributed.

#### 54. PHLOEOPORA LAEVIUSCULA.

*Phloeopora laeviuscula*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 587 (1878).

Facie *corticalis*, sed colore et punctura omnino alia; parallela, subconvexa, rufula, nitida, corpore antico sat dense fulvo pubescente, capite, pectore, elytris segmentoque 5.° plus minusve piceis; antennarum basi, ano pedibusque testaceis; antennis parum incrassatis, articulis 4-10 aequaliter fortiterque transversis, 11.° magno, oblongo; capite utrinque sat dense obsoletissime, thorace creberrime obsolete, elytris dense subtilissime, abdomine parce subtiliter, segmentis basi densius, subtus dense sat fortiter punctatis; capite medio vix fossulato; thorace parum transverso, quadrato, angulis posticis rectis, basi utrinque sinuato, supra scutellum parum vel obsolete fossulato; elytris thorace quinta parte latioribus, quarta longioribus, abdomine parallelo, elytris tertia parte angustiore, segmentis 2-5 basi profunde, 6.° parum transversim impresso sulcatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, New South Wales.

## 55. PHLOEOPORA GRATIOSA.

*Phloeopora gratiosa*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII, p. 587 (1878).

Inter omnes statura minima, colore corporis et punctura elytrorum parca maxime distincta; sat depressa, parallela, nitida, rufo-testacea, parce flavo pubescens, elytris medio, capite praesertim postice, elytrorum vitta basali transversa, medium non attingente, piceolis; segmento 5.° toto 4.°que apice nigerrimis, 6.° basi vix infuscato; antennis parum incrassatis, articulis 4-10 sensim paulo brevioribus, transversis; capite vix alutaceo, parce subtiliter, thorace densius subtilissime, elytris vage sat fortiter, abdomine vage sat obsolete punctatis, segmento 6.° (? ♂) praeter basim parce asperato-punctato; thorace parvo, capite vix latiore, non transverso, ante medium parum latiore, dein circa basim sat angustato, angulis posticis indicatis, disco toto late sat obsolete depresso; elytris thorace tertia parte laticribus et longioribus, quadratis; abdomine his tertia fere parte angustiore, circa basim vix angustiore, segmentis 2-4 profunde transversim, 5.° minus impresso-sulcatis ibique impunctatis. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

South Australia.

## 12. MYRMEDONIA.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 286 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 29.

Mentum transverse, slightly emarginate in front. Ligula very short, broad, bilobed; the lobes rounded. Paraglossæ large, acuminate, glabrous on the inner side. Maxillary palpi with the 3rd joint a little longer than the 2nd. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint somewhat shorter than 1st and 3rd. Maxillæ with the internal lobe membranous, corneous externally, terminating in three or four hooks; the external lobe much longer, slender and corneous. Mandibles unarmed. Head rounded. Antennæ robust, the 3rd joint longer than the 2nd, the apical joint often acuminate. Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, with a transverse impression and a longitudinal furrow. Mesosternum rounded. Elytra slightly sinuate at the apex. Abdomen with

the terminal segment indistinct. Legs moderately long; intermediate coxæ remote; tarsi 4:5:5, the posterior pair with the 1st joint longer than the 2nd.

A genus of world-wide distribution. Some of the species are found in ants' nests.

#### 56. MYRMEDONIA CLAVIGERA.

*Myrmedonia clavigera*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 588 (1878).

Brevis, antice attenuata, nitida, albo pilosa, abdomine supra glabro, polito, crasso, inflato, segmentis 2-4 praesertim basi transversim profunde sulcatis, capite elytrisque nigris, thorace ferrugineo, abdomine nigro piceo, antennis femorumque apice late piceis, illis articulis 4 primis pedibusque rufulis, articulo 11.° rufescente; antennis brevibus, maxime clavatis, articulo 4.° praesertimque 5-10 maxime transversis, latissimis; capite parvo, suborbiculato, basi constricto; oculis parvis; thorace parvo, angusto, tertia parte longiore quam latiore, capite paulo latiore, ovato, convexo, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris thorace duplo latioribus, tertia parte brevioribus, convexis, subtiliter parce asperulis; abdomine medio elytris paulo latiore; segmento 7.° angusto, supra apice vix sinuato, subtus longe obtuseque producto, tarsis femorumque basi flavis. Long. 3½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales.

During September last I found a single specimen of this species in the nest of a small red ant; it appears to be not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Sydney as specimens are contained in most of the collections I have seen.

#### 57. MYRMEDONIA INSIGNICORNIS.

*Myrmedonia insignicornis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 589 (1878).

Facie et colore *Porum ferrugineum* satis simulans, sed capite basi constricto et caeteris omnino diversa; angusta, elongata, tota rufa, nitida, oculis nigris; corpore antico lateribus piloso, licet

supra sparsim flavo pubescente, abdomine sat dense breviter flavo pubescente; capite utrinque vage, thorace elytrisque sparsim fortiter, abdomine sat dense multo subtilius, segmento 8.<sup>o</sup> crebre, punctatis; antennis fusiformibus, crassulis, brevibus, articulis connexis, 1.<sup>o</sup> crasso, 5-9 parum transversis, 10.<sup>o</sup> duobus praecedentibus fere longiore, 11.<sup>o</sup> praecedente duplo longiore, attenuato, apice flavo; capite fortissime transverso, subquadrato; oculis magnis; fronte late profundeque impressa; thorace subquadrato, capitis latitudine, circa basin parum angustato, lateribus vix sinuatis, angulis omnibus rotundatis, prope angulum posticum utrinque foveolato, basi summa supra scutellum transversim impresso-foveolato; elytris thorace quarta parte latioribus, vix longioribus, subquadratis; abdomine elytris sat angustiore, parallelo, apice vix attenuato, segmentis 3-4 basi, 5-7 medio latius transversim impressis, septimi margine postice quasi dentatim producto, 8.<sup>o</sup> apice obtuso. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Australia.

### 13. SILUSA.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 377 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 45.

Mentum broad, rather strongly emarginate in front. Ligula slender, filiform, entire. No visible paraglossæ. Maxillary palpi with the 3rd joint a little longer than the 2nd, the terminal joint very small, subulate. Labial palpi elongate, 2-jointed, the 2nd joint membranous at the apex, slightly incrassate. Maxillæ with the lobes unequal; the internal lobe very long, cultriform, the upper part of the inner margin with short closely-placed spines; the external lobe much shorter, broad, membranous and strongly pubescent at the extremity. Mandibles unarmed. Labrum very small. Head slightly narrowed behind. Antennæ rather short, somewhat thickened towards the apex, the 2nd and 3rd obconical. Prothorax broadly transverse, sides slightly rounded, with a transverse depression at the base. Elytra truncate behind, strongly emarginate near the external angles. Abdomen parallel-sided. Legs rather short; intermediate coxæ near together; tarsi 4:4:5, the posterior pair with joints 1-4 subequal.

This genus is composed of a small number of species and is widely distributed. In *facies* it approaches *Aleochara*, but differs in the arithmetic of the tarsi.

58. *SILUSA MELANOGASTRA*.

*Silusa melanogastra*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 590 (1878).

Crassiuscula, antice magis, postice minus attenuata, convexa, nitida, rufo testacea, parum dense flavo pubescens; antennis articulis 5-11, abdomineque, praeter segmentorum margines, sexti dimidiam partem apicalem septimumque totum, nigricantibus; antennis brevibus, incrassatis, articulis 4.<sup>o</sup> quadrato, 5-10 sensim latius fortiter transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> breviter conico; capite obsolete, thorace crebre parum fortiter, elytris asperulis fortius dense, abdomine parcius subtiliter punctatis; thorace fortiter transverso, capite tertia parte latiore, transversim subovali, lateribus sat rotundatis, antice magis quam postice angustatis, angulis posticis subrotundatis; elytris thorace paulo latioribus et longioribus, transversis; abdominis segmentis 2-3 basi transversim profunde, 4-6 sensim minus impressis; ♂ segmentis 6-7 supra dense granulato-asperatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Ferndale, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; Port Frederick, Tasmania, abundant *in stercore*.

59. *SILUSA PALLENS*.

*Silusa pallens*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Gen. XIII., p. 590 (1878).

A praecedente magnitudine minore, forma parallela, multo minus convexa, colore toto flavo, segmentis 2-6 basi vix obscuris, punctura capitis thoracisque fortiore, hoc antice multo minus angustato, angulis posticis subrectis, lateribus subparallelis, disco subdepresso, elytris longioribus, non transversis, abdomine subparallelo, fortius aequaliter licet parcius asperatim punctato sat facile distincta. Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sexus differentia latet.

Sydney, New South Wales.



## 14. PLACUSA.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 370 (1837) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 45.

Mentum transverse, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front. Ligula broad, entire and rounded. Paraglossæ very short, acuminate. Maxillary palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints subequal. Labial palpi 2-jointed, the first joint rather large, the 2nd much narrower. Maxillæ with the spines on the inner lobe not closely placed, in other respects similar to those of *Homalota*. Mandibles unarmed. Labrum transverse, truncate in front. Head sub-triangular, narrower than the prothorax. Antennæ increasing in width towards the extremity, 1st and 2nd joints obconical. Prothorax broadly transverse, often bi-sinuate at the base. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided or slightly narrowed behind. Legs short ; intermediate coxæ near together ; tarsi 4:4:5, the posterior pair with the 1st joint equal to the 2nd and 3rd together.

## 60. PLACUSA TRIDENS.

*Placusa tridens*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 574 (1878.)

Magnitudine et facie *Homalotæ caelatae* minimis exemplariis subsimilis, angustula, elongata, parum nitidula, dense fusco pubescens, picea, capite nigricante, antennarum articulis 3 primis, segmentorum marginibus anguste, ano latius pedibusque testaceis ; antennis robustis, articulo 4.° maxime transverso, 5-10 hoc latoribus, fortiter transversis, aequalibus, 11.° elongato, subacuminato ; capite, thorace elytrisque crebre subtiliter, abdomine densius subtiliusque punctatis ; capitatis disco vix impresso ; thorace hoc sat latiore, fortiter transverso, lateribus parum rotundatis, disco in ♂ parum longitudinaliter depresso ; elytris thorace sat latoribus, quarta parte longioribus ; abdomine parum attenuato, nitidulo ; ♂ segmento 7.° supra medio furcatim sat breviter trispinoso, utrinque profunde sinuato, spina extus longiore gracili

arcuata, subtus triangulariter producto; ♀ supra triangulariter producto, utrinque profunde sinuato, extus denticulato, subtus obtusius producto. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

#### 61. *PLACUSA TENUICORNIS.*

*Placusa tenuicornis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 575 (1878).

Praecedente paulo minor, nitidula, paulo fortius parciusque punctata, parcius pubescens, thorace abdomineque dilutioribus, squalide flavo-piceis, hoc cingulo piceo parum indicato; antennis longioribus, tenuibus, articulo 4.<sup>o</sup> parum transverso, sequentibus parum latioribus, sensim vix brevioribus, 8-10 sat transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> brevius ovato; thorace brevioribus, lateribus angulisque magis rotundatis; ♂ segmento 7.<sup>o</sup> supra medio parum quadridentato, utrinque sinuato, extus breviter spinoso. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Australia.

#### 15. *DABRA*, gen. nov.

Mentum transverse, short, narrowed and moderately strongly emarginate in front. Ligula rather long, slender, bifid. Paraglossæ very short. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the basal joint rather broad, the 3rd about as long but much narrower than the preceding joint. Maxillary palpi rather short, 1st joint very small, 3rd considerably longer than the 2nd, 4th joint very small and narrow. Maxillæ with the internal lobe membranous and strongly ciliate on the inner side almost throughout its length, corneous externally, and terminating in a fine hook; external lobe slightly longer than the other, ciliate at its extremity. Mandibles simple, gradually curved. Head sunk in the prothorax, rather strongly produced in front. Antennæ short, moderately robust, 1st joint enlarged, not quite as long as three following joints together, 2nd longer than 3rd, 4-10 transverse, the terminal joint elongate and acuminate at the apex. Prothorax rather strongly emarginate in front, convex on the disc, flat at the sides which are provided with setæ; the posterior margin bisinuate, the angles somewhat produced. Elytra

truncate behind, sinuate near the external angles which are moderately produced; the sides provided with setæ. Abdomen narrowed behind, with lateral setæ. Legs rather short; intermediate coxæ near together; tarsi 4:5:5.

This genus is founded on two species found in ants' nests in West Australia and is allied to the European genus *Dinarda* the species of which are found in similar situations. It may be distinguished by its more attenuated setose body; more strongly produced head; and by certain differences in the comparative lengths of the joints of the antennæ and maxillary palpi, particularly the enlarged basal joint of the former and the elongate third articulation of the latter.

62. DABRA MYRMECOPHILA, n. sp.

(Plate VII., fig. 2.)

Elongate, moderately convex, ferruginous, somewhat shining, finely and very closely punctured, very finely pubescent, the sides strongly setose; antennæ with joints 4-10 dark ferruginous.

Head broadly transverse, finely and closely punctured. Antennæ with the first three and the apical joints testaceous, the latter as long as the three preceding joints together. Prothorax at the base about twice as broad as long, arcuately narrowed in front, decidedly convex on the disc, flattened laterally, very finely and closely punctured; the anterior angles obtuse; the sides furnished with seven or eight erect setæ; the posterior angles moderately produced. Elytra at the base slightly narrower than the prothorax, somewhat broader posteriorly, finely and very closely punctured; the sides slightly reflexed and furnished with three or four erect setæ; posterior margin rather deeply sinuate just before the external angles which are moderately strongly produced. Abdomen moderately narrowed behind, extremely finely and not very closely punctured; each segment with two or three lateral setæ; segments 2-5 with a row of fine setigerous punctures on the

posterior margin; 6th segment with two setigerous punctures near the posterior margin, one on each side of the middle. Legs ferruginous; tarsi pale testaceous. Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Fremantle, King George's Sound, West Australia; in ants' nests.

Some specimens have the elytra and abdomen of a much darker ferruginous colour than the rest of the body.

### 63. DABRA CUNEIFORMIS, sp. n.

Ferruginous, very strongly narrowed behind, moderately convex, somewhat shining, very finely pubescent, the sides setose; head, prothorax and elytra very finely and closely punctured; abdomen dark ferruginous, shining, extremely finely and sparingly punctured.

Head broadly transverse, very finely and closely punctured. Antennæ reddish testaceous, the apical joint considerably longer than the four preceding joints together, acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax at the base more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, moderately convex on the disc, flattened near the sides, very finely and closely punctured; the sides furnished with seven or eight short erect setæ; the posterior angles moderately produced. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, finely and closely punctured; the sides somewhat reflexed and furnished with three or four erect setæ; posterior margin deeply and rather abruptly sinuate just before the external angles which are strongly produced. Abdomen strongly narrowed behind, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured; the lateral setæ and setigerous punctures arranged as in the preceding species. Legs reddish testaceous. Length  $2\frac{2}{2}$  mm.

King George's Sound, West Australia; in ants' nests.

This species is closely allied to *Dabra myrmecophila* in whose company it has been taken, but can be separated at a glance on account of its wedge-like form and less convex upper surface; the lateral setæ are not so long, the external angles of the elytra are more strongly produced and the terminal joint of the antennæ is comparatively longer.

## 16. ALEOCHARA.

Gravenhorst, Col. Micr. p. 67 (1802); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 40; Kraatz, Linn. Ent. XI., p. 17 (1857).

Mentum very short, narrowed and slightly emarginate in front. Ligula very short, broad, bifid. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed, the 2nd and 3rd joints subequal, the 5th very small. Labial palpi 4-jointed, the 1st joint longer than the others, the 4th very small. Maxillæ like those of Homalota. Mandibles unarmed. Labrum transverse, truncate in front. Head ovate, retracted, not narrowed behind. Antennæ short, thickened towards the extremity, 1st, 2nd and 3rd elongate, the following, with the exception of the 11th, transverse. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed in front, rounded at the sides. Elytra slightly rounded behind. Abdomen either parallel-sided or narrowed behind. Legs rather short; intermediate coxæ somewhat remote; tarsi 5:5:5, first joint of posterior pair distinctly longer than 2nd.

This is a genus of world wide distribution, but is better represented in the old than in the new world. The Australian species do not seem to differ in habits from those of Europe being found under dead birds, mammals, &c., and in any decaying animal or vegetable matter.

Section 1.—*Prothorax with two impressed rows of punctures.*

## 64. ALEOCHARA SPECULIFERA.

*Aleochara speculifera*, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv. VIII., p. 134 (1842).

Elongate, moderately broad and convex, shining black, tinged with brassy green; prothorax with two deeply impressed longitudinal rows of punctures on the disc; elytra strongly and rather closely punctured, a large discal patch and the sides near the humeral angles highly polished and free from punctures.

Head somewhat depressed between the eyes, strongly, irregularly and not very closely punctured near the sides, almost destitute of punctures on the disc. Antennæ with the second joint a little more than half as long as the third, 4th shorter, 5-10 strongly

transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly narrowed in front, rather strongly margined behind, with a deeply impressed row of punctures on each side of the middle, the sides broadly and rather strongly depressed, strongly and closely punctured, the anterior and posterior angles rounded, the base feebly bisinuate. Scutellum closely and rather strongly punctured at the base, impunctate at the hind-margin. Elytra not longer than the prothorax; strongly and densely punctured, a longitudinal patch on each side of the suture extending from just behind the base to the apical two-thirds and the lateral margins shining and impunctate. Abdomen closely and very finely punctured; 7th segment more strongly and rather sparingly punctured. Legs black, tarsi piceous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Upper Hunter, New South Wales; Port Frederick (on the sea-shore under a dead gull), Tasmania; an abundant species.

This species is easily recognised by the large highly polished patch on the disc of each elytron.

#### 65. ALEOCHARA PUNCTUM.

*Aleochara punctum*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 593 (1878.)

Minimis exemplariis *fuscipedis* forma satis vicina, ab omnibus omnino distincta; nigra, nitidissima, antice posticeque attenuata, parce griseo pubescens, antennarum articulis 2 primis, segmento 7.<sup>o</sup> summo apice pedibusque plus minusve rufo-testaceis; antennis brevibus, sat incrassatis, articulo 3.<sup>o</sup> apice piceo, basi rufo, 4.<sup>o</sup> vix, 5.<sup>o</sup> magis, 6-10 fortiter transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> acuminato; capite utrinque parce parum profunde, thorace vage paulo fortius, elytris parum dense fortiter subsquamatis, abdomine disperse subtiliter, punctatis; segmentis 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 disco medio laevibus; thorace sat transverso, antice fortiter, postice minus angustato, sulcis 2 longitudinalibus basi profunde impressis, medio et antice evanescentibus, punctis 4 majoribus, quadratim positis; angulis posticis sat rotundatis, basi fortiter marginata; scutello vix

punctulato; elytris thorace vix latioribus et longioribus, transversis; abdomine attenuato, lateribus breviter nigro piloso. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Illawarra, New South Wales; Tasmania.

A single individual from Tasmania agrees in most particulars with Fauvel's description quoted above, but is somewhat smaller in size (measuring only  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.) and has the antennæ wholly testaceous.

#### 66. ALEOCHARA BISULCATA.

*Oxyroda bisulcata*, Redt. Reise Novara, Zool. II., p. 27 (1867).

*Aleochara bisulcata*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 289 (1877).

Nigra, nitida, antennarum basi, ano pedibusque piceo-testaceis, elytris fulvis; capite rotundato, thorace multo angustiore, polito, punctis inter oculos dimidiaque parte postica grossis notato; antennis thoracis mediam partem vix attingentibus, circa apicem sat fortiter incrassatis, articulis 2-3 elongatis, aequalibus, caeteris latioribus quam longioribus,  $11^\circ$  ovali, attenuato; thorace dimidio latiore quam longiore, antice posticeque angustato, antice recte truncato, angulis maxime obtusis postice omnino rotundato, punctis grossis utrinque irregulariter notatis, disco sulcis duobus longitudinaliter medio punctis grossis confluentibus interruptis; scutello triangulari, basi punctis aliquot notato; elytris latioribus quam longioribus, thorace longioribus, glabris, punctis sat grossis parum profunde parceque notatis; abdomine parallelo, glabro, segmentis subtiliter parce punctatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Insectum *Aleocharae genuinae* maxime simile, sed palpis labialibus 3-articulatis (*Rt. tr. Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales; Port Lincoln, South Australia.

If the specimen from Port Lincoln is correctly referable to *Aleochara bisulcata*, which I see no reason to doubt, as it agrees very well with the description, the small terminal joint of the labial palpi must have escaped the observation of Redtenbacher. It is allied to *A. punctum*, but is shorter and rather more convex; the prothorax is broader, less narrowed in front and not so densely punctured at the sides; the elytra and abdomen are more finely punctured.

## 67. ALEOCHARA ACTÆ, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately broad, and convex, pitchy black, shining, prothorax with two moderately deeply impressed rows of punctures on the disc; elytra, except near the base, antennæ and legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head rather broad, strongly impressed between the eyes, moderately strongly, irregularly and closely punctured near the base of each antenna, almost destitute of punctures in the middle. Antennæ, except the first three joints, rather thickly covered with fine fuscous pubescence; the basal joint rather large, the second as long as the third, 4-10 considerably shorter, transverse, the terminal longer than the two preceding together, rounded at the extremity. Prothorax broadly transverse, slightly narrowed in front, rather strongly margined behind, very sparingly clothed with long yellow pubescence, with a rather deeply impressed longitudinal row of punctures on each side of the middle and an irregular patch of equally strong punctures on each side at the base extending to beyond the basal half; the anterior and posterior angles rounded; the posterior margin very feebly bisinuate. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, reddish testaceous, the base dusky, strongly, irregularly and not very closely punctured, sparingly covered with rather long yellow pubescence, a longitudinal patch on each side of the suture near the base and the lateral margins very sparingly punctured. Abdomen closely and very finely punctured, sparingly pubescent; 7th segment narrowly margined with testaceous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Sydney, New South Wales; on the sea-shore under decaying sea-weed.

Differs from *Aleochara bisulcata*, to which it is evidently allied, in size and colour; the head is deeply impressed and the punctures forming the longitudinal rows on the prothorax are more closely united; the elytra are much more strongly, less closely and more regularly punctured than those of the common *A. speculifera*.



Section 2.—*Prothorax without impressed rows of punctures.*

## 68. ALEOCHARA HAEMORRHODALIS.

*Aleochara haemorrhoidalis*, Guérin, Voy. Coquille, Ins. II., p. 63, pl. 1 fig. 24; Boisduval, Voy. L'Astrolabe, II., p. 57 (1835).

Black, shining, with a steel-blue or bronzy-green tinge, moderately convex, sparingly clothed with short fuscous pubescence; prothorax and elytra rugose-punctate; abdomen highly polished, apical half of the 6th and the whole of the 7th segment reddish testaceous.

Head strongly and rather closely punctured. Antennæ rather strongly clavate, joints 5-10 broadly transverse, the terminal joint narrowed but not sharply pointed at the extremity. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed in front, moderately strongly margined behind, strongly rugose-punctate, very indistinctly impressed in the middle near the base; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Scutellum small. Elytra transverse, broader but not longer than the prothorax, a little more finely and closely rugose-punctate than the prothorax. Abdomen broad, only slightly narrowed behind, sparingly and moderately strongly asperate-punctate. Legs black, tarsi ferruginous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Gayndah, Queensland; Bombala, Penrith (under a dead Wallaby), Sydney, New South Wales; Tasmania, *in stercore*. An abundant species in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney.

## 69. ALEOCHARA BRACHIALIS.

*Aleochara brachialis*, Jekel. Col. Jekel, I., p. 39 (1873).

Statura et magnitudine *fuscipedis*, nigro picea, parce breviter fusco-setosa, parum nitida, antennarum articulis 3 primis, tibiis anticis tarsisque obscure rufis; coxis femoribusque anticis, segmentis 6-7 (penultimi basi excepta) ochraceis; antennis ab articulo 4.° abrupte latis, articulis intermediis valde transversis, plus duplo latioribus quam longioribus, 11.° elongato-ovato, non acuto, capite laxe sat profunde, thorace elytris que crebrius rugoso-punctatis, hoc basi marginato; abdomine profunde remotius subaciculato-punctato, punctis setigeris ut dermi partes coloratis. Long. 6 mm. (*Jekel*).

Wide Bay, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales.

If I am correct in my indentification of this species it is very nearly allied to *Aleochara haemorrhoidalis*. It is pitchy black in colour, less strongly punctured (except the abdominal segments which are rather more strongly punctured) and the base of the antennæ and anterior, and in some individuals the intermediate and posterior, legs are reddish testaceous; the antennæ in the specimens before me do not appear to afford any distinctive characters.

#### 70. ALEOCHARA MASTERSI.

*Aleochara Mastersii*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 136 (1871.)

Elongate, rather narrow, moderately convex, dark piceous, shining, finely and not very closely pubescent; elytra finely rugose-punctate; 6th abdominal segment narrowly margined with testaceous; antennae and legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head finely and rather closely punctured. Antennæ similar in structure to those of *A. haemorrhoidalis*, the three basal joints paler than the others, the apical joint sharply pointed. Prothorax strongly transverse, considerably narrowed in front, strongly margined behind, finely and closely punctured, sparingly clothed with fine fuscous pubescence especially near the sides, the anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum very small, finely punctured. Elytra transverse, slightly shorter than the prothorax, finely rugose-punctate, moderately closely pubescent. Abdomen rather long, narrowed posteriorly, strongly and not very closely asperate-punctate. Length 6 mm.

Gayndah, Queensland. A single specimen.

Closely allied to *Aleochara brachialis* which it resembles in having the antennæ and legs of a reddish testaceous colour. It is narrower and rather more attenuated posteriorly, is more finely punctured and has the abdomen of a shining black colour with the exception of a narrow testaceous basal margin to the sixth segment.

#### 71. ALEOCHARA INSUAVIS, sp. n.

Elongate, rather narrow, moderately convex, shining black, finely and sparingly clothed with black pubescence; prothorax

broadly transverse and finely margined behind; elytra extremely finely and not very closely punctured; 6th abdominal segment narrowly margined with testaceous; antennæ and legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head finely and not very closely punctured. Antennæ similar to those of *A. haemorrhoidalis*. Prothorax strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, a little narrowed in front, extremely finely punctured, with a dark fuscous pubescence, the anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum short and rather broad, very finely punctured. Elytra transverse, decidedly longer than the prothorax, extremely finely and not very closely aciculate-punctate, with a fine and rather long fuscous pubescence. Abdomen very little narrowed behind, finely and sparingly punctured. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Monaro, New South Wales. Two specimens, *in stercore*.

This species, although closely allied to the three last, especially to *Aleochara haemorrhoidalis* which it most resembles in form, may be easily separated by its short and strongly transverse prothorax; it is much smaller and the prothorax and elytra are extremely finely punctured; the pubescence is longer and the abdomen is not asperate-punctate.

## 72. ALEOCHARA ANALIS.

*Oxypoda analis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II., p. 135 (1871.)

Elongate, narrowed both in front and behind, moderately convex, dark piceous, shining, sparingly clothed with fine fuscous pubescence; prothorax rather finely and extremely closely punctured, the anterior margin and the sides narrowly margined with testaceous; elytra finely and very closely rugose-punctate; 6th abdominal segment margined with testaceous, 7th wholly reddish testaceous; legs reddish testaceous.

Head finely, closely and regularly punctured. (Antennæ wanting.) Prothorax strongly transverse, considerably narrowed in front, finely and not very strongly margined behind, very finely and sparingly pubescent, anterior and posterior angles obtuse

Scutellum very small. Elytra considerably shorter than the prothorax, dark piceous, finely and very closely rugose-punctate, the pubescence rather long. Abdomen narrowed behind, moderately strongly and rather closely asperate-punctate. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. .

Gayndah, Queensland. A single specimen.

Although closely allied to *Aleochara Mastersi* this species may be readily distinguished from it by having the anterior margin and sides of the prothorax bordered with testaceous and its whole upper surface more closely punctured; the prothorax is less strongly margined behind and much more closely and, if anything, a little more strongly punctured.

I have carefully examined the mouth-organs of the type specimen in the collection of the Australian Museum and find that the labial palpi are composed of four joints of which the last is extremely small, a character sufficient to show that this species finds its place in the genus *Aleochara*.

### 73. ALEOCHARA BALIOLA, sp. n.

Elongate, strongly narrowed both in front and behind, slightly convex, shining black, with a coppery tinge; prothorax strongly narrowed in front; elytra dark piceous, finely and moderately closely rugose-punctate; 6th abdominal segment margined with pale testaceous; legs dark reddish testaceous.

Head moderately strongly and closely punctured in front, less closely punctured near the base. Antennæ with the three basal joints reddish testaceous, the others piceous and clothed with fine grey pubescence; the 1st and 2nd joints narrow and of about equal length, the 3rd shorter and somewhat broader, joints 4-10 transverse and slightly increasing in breadth, terminal joint rounded at the extremity, not sharply acuminate. Prothorax transverse, strongly narrowed in front, finely and moderately strongly margined behind, rather finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured, sparingly clothed with fine grey pubescence, a slight indication of a raised median line. Scutellum small, finely punctured. Elytra transverse, at the base considerably broader

than the prothorax, considerably narrower in front than behind, moderately strongly rugose-punctate, rather closely covered with fine grey pubescence. Abdomen narrowed behind, finely and sparingly punctured, segments 2-5 with a row of fine setigerous punctures on the posterior margins. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania. (*Simson.*)

This species may be distinguished from the other Australian members of the genus by its acuminate form, broad elytra and finely and sparingly punctured abdomen.

#### 74. ALEOCHARA MARGINATA.

*Aleochara marginata*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 291 (1877).

*A. fuscipedis* minimis exemplariis subsimilis, nigra, thorace nigro-piceo, basi lateribusque late, antennis praesertim basi, palpis, elytris totis, segmentorum marginibus obscure rufis, pedibus rufo testaceis; antennis minus incrassatis, articulis 5-10 brevioribus; thorace brevioris, magis transversis, densius fortiusque vix rugosule, elytris subtilius minus rugose, abdomine vix densius punctatis; thorace basi magis marginato; elytris brevioribus et angustioribus, thorace non latioribus, quarta parte brevioribus, maxime transversis; abdomine magis acuminato. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Cape York, Somerset, North Australia.

#### 75. ALEOCHARA CROCEIPENNIS.

*Aleochara croceipennis*, Mots. Bull. Mosc. XXXI., p. 238 (1858); Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 292 (1877)—*Aleochara sanguinipennis*, Kraatz, Wieg. Arch. XXV., p. 17 (1859)—*Aleochara maculipennis*, Kraatz, *l.c.*

Statura et magnitudine *rufipennis*, Er., sed fere latior, nigra, nitida, antennarum articulis 4 primis, pedibus elytrisque rufis, his macula laterali majuscula nigra; antennis breviusculis, crassis, articulis 5-10 fortiter transversis, 11.° magno, acuminato; capite thoraceque fere ut in *rufipenni*, sed angustioribus, punctura utriusque parca, illius obsoleta, hujus distincta; thoracis dorso

punctis 4 majoribus quadratim positis; scutello punctato; elytris thorace parum brevioribus, confertim minus profunde punctatis; abdomine leviter acuminato, segmentis fortiter, apicem versus minus crebre punctatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Gayndah, Queensland; also recorded from India, Ceylon and the Celebes.

The colour of this species is stated to be variable; in some specimens the lateral marking on the elytra is wanting.

#### 76. ALEOCHARA VICINA, sp. n.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex, reddish testaceous, finely and sparingly clothed with grey pubescence; head piceous; elytra pale testaceous, with a moderately large dusky spot about the scutellum; 5th and 6th abdominal segments dusky at the base; antennæ and legs pale testaceous.

Head very finely and closely punctured. Antennæ with the second joint shorter than the third. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, very finely and closely punctured, the pubescence moderately close, all the angles rounded. Scutellum very small. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, rather finely and very closely punctured, the pubescence fine and close. Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriorly, finely and moderately closely punctured, the pubescence rather long. Length 3 mm.

King George's Sound, West Australia.

Allied to *Aleochara croceipennis*.

#### 77. ALEOCHARA PUBERULA.

*Aleochara puberula*, Klug, Col. Madag. p. 51 (1883); Kraatz Wieg. Archiv. XXV., p. 16 (1859.)—*Aleochara decorata*, Aubé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) XIX., p. 311 (1850.)—*Aleochara Armitagei*, Wollaston, Ins. Mad., p. 559 (1854.)—*Aleochara dubia*, Fauvel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) III., p. 429 (1863.)

Nigra, fusco-pubescent, antennis basi apiceque, thoracis limbo tenui, elytrorum vitta obliqua pedibusque runs, abdomine confertim fortius punctato, segmento septimo supero subtruncato. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Antennae paulo graciliores, art. 3 primis rufo-testaceis, 5-10 longitudine vix latioribus, ultimo *apice testaceo*. Capitis thoracisque forma fere eadem quae in *Al. asiatica*, pubescentia autem subtilior. Elytra thorace *parum* breviora, confertim fortius punctata, rufa, macula triangulari communi circa scutellum et altera laterali nigris. Abdomen *confertim* fortius punctatum, nigrum, nitidum, segmentorum marginibus rufo-piceis. Pedes testacei. Abdominis segmentum septimum superum *maris* vix, *feminae* leviter emarginatum. (*Kr.*)

Gayndah, Queensland; Paroo River, Sydney, New South Wales; South Australia.

A cosmopolitan and somewhat variable species.

#### 78. ALEOCHARA SEMIRUBRA.

*Aleochara semirubra*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 293 (1877).

Forma *tenuicornis*, sed minor, nigra, opaca, capite abdomineque nitidulis, corpore antice dense subtiliter fusco-pubescentis, antennarum articulo 1.<sup>o</sup>, palpis, elytris totis pedibusque cum coxis et pectore rufis; ano piceo; antennis tenuibus, articulis 7-10 non longioribus quam latioribus, 11.<sup>o</sup> elongato, acuminato, apice dilutiore; capite subtilissime parcius, thorace creberrime, subtilissime, elytris paulo fortius densissime, abdomine crebre fortiter punctatis; thorace convexo, transverso, antice arcuatim fortiter angustato, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris thorace sat latioribus, paulo longioribus, planiusculis; abdomine parum attenuato. Long.  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm. (*Fvl.*)

Gayndah, Queensland.

#### 17. CORREA. (1)

Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 592 (1878).

Genus *Aleocharae* vicinum. Corpus parallelum. Caput multo majus, magis proeminens. Mandibulae robustae, exsertae. Oculi

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(1) The name *Fauvelia* has been proposed for this genus by Prof. R. Tate and adopted by Mr. S. E. Holder (Trans. Royal Soc. S. A. IV., p. 95) on the ground that *Correa* is preoccupied in botany. As such a change is without precedent and is contrary to the Strickland Rules of Nomenclature I have retained the original appellation.

minuti. Palpi maxillares articulo minuto addito (5.°) bene distincto. Tibiæ anticae et intermediae fortiter spinosae. Tarsi breves, 5-articulati, posticorum articulo 1.° circiter 2½ longitudine, 5.° tribus praecedentibus simul sumptis aequali. (*Fvl.*)

This genus is allied to *Aleochara* which it resembles in having the maxillary palpi 5-jointed, but is sufficiently distinguished by the form of the posterior tarsi, the first joint in *Aleochara* being one half longer than the second.

#### 79. CORREA OXYTELINA.

*Correa oxytelina*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 592 (1878).

Magnitudine satis *Aleocharae nitidae*, multo longior et angustior, facie quasi *Oxyteli insecati*, parallela, nitidissima, parce breviter fusco pubescens, nigra, palpis, antennarum articulis 3 primis, elytris, praeter summam basim vix et latera infuscata, pedibusque laete rufis; antennis parum incrassatis, sat brevibus, articulo 4.° vix, sequentibus sat fortiter transversis, 11.° ovato; capite thoraceque insignibus, utroque elytris in ♂ latiore, illo maximo, suborbiculato, convexo, hoc transverso, subsemicirculari, antice recte truncato, angulis anticis acutis, lateribus parallelis, basi cum angulis posticis rotundato; capite caeterum utrinque parce sat fortiter, post oculos subasperatim punctato; thorace vage vix perspicue punctato, in ♀ longiore, antice parum angustato; elytris parvis, parum convexis, thorace subbrevioribus, transversis, parce parum fortiter, abdomine praeter segmentorum basim subtiliter parum dense subasperatim, 6.° parcus, punctatis; ♂ segmento 7.° supra medio apice subtiliter emarginato, spinulis numerosis, brevibus, tenuissimis quasi ciliato. Long. 4-4½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Adelaide, South Australia.

#### 18. OLIGOTA.

Mannerheim, Brachél, p. 72 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 39.

Mentum transverse, narrowed and feebly emarginate in front. Ligula very small, bifid. No visible paraglossæ. Maxillary



palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, rather swollen. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the first two joints large, equal, the 3rd very small, subulate. Maxillæ like those of *Homalota*. Mandibles bifid at the apex. Head much narrower than the prothorax, not constricted behind. Antennæ inserted before eyes, short, 10-jointed, 1st and 2nd longer and larger than the others, 3-10 very small, the last three or four forming a gradual oblong club. Prothorax short, wider than the elytra, slightly bisinuate at the base. Elytra strongly and conjointly emarginate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided or gradually narrowed behind. Legs short; intermediate coxæ remote; tarsi 4:4:4, the posterior pair with the 1st joint slightly elongate.

This genus will be readily recognised by the structure of the antennæ and tarsi. The species are occasionally found in ants' nests, but are more frequently met with under bark or in decaying vegetable substances.

#### 80. OLIGOTA ASPERIVENTRIS.

*Oligota asperiventris*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 573 (1878.)

*O. apiciventri* vicina, sed minor et dimidio angustior, abdomine asperatim punctato; colore et facie *parvae* propior, sed angustior, antennarum articulo 7.<sup>o</sup> minus brevi, punctura corporis antici magis nitidi duplo parciore, abdominis parciore et praesertim multo fortiore, pube omni longiore et parciore, capite thoraceque rufulis, elytris abdomineque rufo-piceis, hoc segmento sexto piceo, margine postico cum 7.<sup>o</sup> 8.<sup>o</sup>que rufo-flavo. Long. 1 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, Victoria.

#### Tribe 2. GYROPHAENINA.

Maxillæ with the outer margin of the inner lobe corneous, the inner margin membranous and ciliate, rounded at the apex; maxillary palpi with the third joint rather strongly thickened, the fourth only a little shorter, subulate. Labial palpi 2 or 3-jointed. Eyes large, prominent.

## 19. GYROPHAENA.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 74 (1830) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 43.

Mentum rather short, slightly emarginate in front. Ligula short, rounded, entire. No visible paraglossæ. Maxillary palpi rather short, the 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, the former much broader than the latter. Labial palpi 2-jointed, the 1st cylindrical, the 2nd a little shorter, slender and acuminate. Maxillæ with the internal lobe rounded at the extremity, and armed with many small closely-placed spines, the inner side membranous. Mandibles unarmed, hidden by the labrum, which is transverse and truncate in front. Head narrower than the prothorax. Eyes rather large. Antennæ variable in length, joints 1-3 slightly elongate, sub-equal, 4-11 gradually increasing in size. Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, broadly transverse, margined, rounded at the base. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, truncate behind. Abdomen broad, oblong. Legs rather short ; the intermediate coxæ somewhat distant ; tarsi 4:4:5, the 1st joint of the posterior pair elongate.

## 81. GYROPHAENA CRIBROSA.

*Gyrophaena cribrosa*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 569 (1878).

Magnitudine, facie et colore *Poweri*, sed omnino distincta ; testacea, nitida, capite, elytris circa apicem abdominisque cingulo angusto infuscatis ; antennis præter basim vix fuscis, articulis 2-3 minimis, 3.º fortissime transverso, sequentibus magnis, latitudine aequalibus, 5-10 longitudine parum decrescentibus, 9.º quadrato, 10.º vix transverso, 11.º acuminato ; capite vix cupreo, post antennarum basim utrinque impresso ibique parce fortiter punctato, oculis sat parvis ; thorace capite paulo latiore, maxime transverso, ab apice ad basim parum angustato, angulis posticis fere rotundatis, basi tenuiter marginata, impunctata, caeterum disco fortiter parce, utrinque adhuc parcius punctato, punctis 4 majoribus subquadratis medio positis, 5.º utrinque extus ante medium ; elytris

fortiter transversis, thorace paulo longioribus et multo latioribus, fortiter sat dense, vix circa scutellum minus, punctatis; abdominis segmentis 2-5 parum dense sat subtiliter punctatis, 6.<sup>o</sup> vix alutaceo; ♂ segmento 6.<sup>o</sup> supra apice patellatim anguste truncato, patella extus parum profunde excisa, spina elongata, acuta, extus incisuram protensa. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

## 20. BRACHIDA.

Mulsant and Rey, Brév., p. 4, pl. 2, fig. 14-18 (1871).

I have not been able to obtain access to the description of this genus. Its three-jointed labial palpi appear to distinguish it from *Gyrophæna*.

## 82. BRACHIDA SUTURALIS.

*Brachida suturalis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 570 (1878).

Brevis, crassa, latiuscula, sat nitida, sat dense subtiliter flavo pubescens, abdomine parce piloso, tota rufo testacea, capite segmentorumque 5-6 cingulo infuscatis; antennis brevibus, tenuibus, circa apicem vix incrassatis, articulo 1.<sup>o</sup> crassiore, 2.<sup>o</sup> 3.<sup>o</sup>que angustioribus, aequalibus, elongatis, 4.<sup>o</sup> brevi, transverso, 5-10 latioribus, brevissimis; capite parum dense subtilissime, thorace paulo densius fortiusque, elytris sat fortiter nec densius, vix squamoso, punctatis; capite magno, transverso, subconvexo, oculis magnis; thorace basi duplo latiore quam longiore, a basi ad apicem arcuatim sat fortiter angustato, basi utrinque sinuato, convexo, aequali, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis obtusis; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, vix latioribus, sat convexis, apice medio et utrinque circa angulos sinuatis; abdomine lato, brevi, subparallelo, elytris parum angustiore, segmentis 2-3 crebrius subtilius, 4-6 parce fortius punctatis, 6.<sup>o</sup> apice late flavo; ♂ elytris circa scutellum vix torulosis, sutura media 4 vel 5 catenulatim crenosa, segmento 6.<sup>o</sup> medio denticulo longitudinaliter parum elevato instructo. Long. 2½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

♀ latet.

Adelaide, South Australia.

## 83. BRACHIDA ATRICEPS.

*Brachida atriceps*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 571 (1878).

Convexa, crassula, subparallela, nitida, praecedente minor et angustior, antennis robustis, obscure testacea, capite nigro-piceo, thorace rufulo, abdominis segmentis 4-5 obscure piceolis, 6.<sup>o</sup> fere toto rufo testaceo; parce flavo pubescens; antennis parum pilosis, incrassatis, articulis 4-10 sensim magis transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> crasso, tribus praecedentibus subaequali; capite thoraceque sublaevibus, hoc ante basim transversim subtiliter quasi seriatim punctato, brevissimo, transversim ovali, capite tertia parte latiore, basi utrinque profunde sinuato, lateribus angulisque fortiter rotundatis; elytris thorace vix latioribus, paulo longioribus, fortiter sat dense, abdominis vix attenuati segmentis basi subtiliter dense punctatis. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

## 84. BRACHIDA BASIVENTRIS.

*Brachida basiventris*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 571 (1878.)

Facie satis *crassiusculae* Kr., oblonga, convexa, rufa, nitida, longe parum dense fulvo pilosa, antennarum articulis 5-11 piceis, capite, elytris apice a medio extus ad suturae apicem segmentisque 6-8 nigris; antennis pilosulis, articulis 7-10 sat transversis, 11.<sup>o</sup> piceo, oblongo, acuto; capite disco utrinque parum dense sat fortiter, thorace sat crebre subtilissime, elytris praesertimque abdomine sat dense subasperatim punctatis, segmento 7.<sup>o</sup> laeviore; thorace duplo latiore quam longiore, brevissimo, a medio antice posticeque fortiter angustato, postice fortiter rotundato, basi anguste marginata, punctis 2 majoribus disco ante apicem, aliisque 2 ante basin approximatis; elytris transversis, thorace vix longioribus et latioribus, secundum suturam angustissime impressis; abdomine parum attenuato, segmentis 2-4 basi transversim profundius impressis. Long. 2½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

## 85. BRACHIDA ANNULATA.

*Brachida annulata*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 572 (1878.)

A praecedente statura paulo minore, colore rufo testaceo, abdomine sat fortiter attenuato, pube multo densiore et subtiliore, capite utrinque disco crebrius, thorace densius fortiusque, elytris abdomineque triplo crebrius subtiliusque punctatis, elytris praeter latera, segmentisque 4-5 tantum nigricantibus; thorace angustiore, minus transverso, punctis 4 majoribus disci non perspicuis, basi utrinque sinuata; elytris paulo longioribus, sutura haud impressa; segmentis basalibus minus transversim impressis, 6.<sup>o</sup> subtiliter sat dense punctulato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

## Tribe 3. GYMNUSINA.

Maxillæ with the inner lobe entirely corneous, serrate on the inner side, the apex hooked; maxillary palpi with the second and third joints very long, the fourth extremely small and not very distinct. Eyes scarcely prominent.

## 21. MYLLAENA.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 382 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 48.—*Centroglossa*, Matthews, Ent. Mag. V., p. 194 (1838).

Mentum transverse, slightly emarginate, the anterior angles enormously produced. Ligula very small, rounded, entire. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed, the 1st joint minute, 2nd and 3rd increasing in width. Labial palpi 2-jointed, 1st joint elongate. Maxillæ with the external lobe slender, ciliate internally near the apex; the internal lobe long, hooked at the apex, the inner side finely denticulated from the middle. Labium membranous, furnished with two long filaments. Mandibles robust, unarmed, provided on the inner side with a large denticulated membranous plate. Head somewhat produced in the middle. Antennæ slender, 1st joint robust, 2nd twice as long as the 3rd. Prothorax transverse. Elytra

somewhat emarginate behind near the external angles. Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly. Legs rather long, not spined; tarsi 4:4:5, posterior pair with the 1st joint elongate.

## 86. MYLLAENA INTERMEDIA.

*Myllaena intermedia*, Erichson, Käf. Mark, I., p. 383 (1837); Matthews, Cist. Ent. III., p. 37 *bis* (1883).

Fuscous black, clothed with a very short fuscous pubescence, closely and finely tuberculate; head much attenuated in front, mouth yellow; thorax slightly dilated at the base; elytra scarcely wider than the thorax; abdomen scarcely as long as the anterior parts of the body, conic, acutely attenuated towards the apex, apical segment and posterior half of the penultimate pale, edge of the penultimate segment white; legs and antennæ pitchy testaceous. Length 2 mm. (*Matth.*)

Victoria; also found in Europe.

## 22. DINOPSIS.

Matthews, Ent. Mag. V., p. 193 (1838); Kraatz, Linn. Ent. XI., p. 37 (1857).

Mentum large, transverse, broadest at the base. Ligula cleft, lobes nearly as large as the palpi. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed, basal joint minute, the two others long, the terminal one being clavate. Labial palpi 3-jointed, 1st joint large, last joint very small, acuminate. Maxillæ with the inner lobe slender, acute at the tip and armed above the middle with sharp teeth; the other lobe slender, ciliate at the extremity. Mandibles with three strong teeth on the inner side above the middle, membranous and denticulate internally. Head produced in front. Antennæ with the 2nd and 3rd joints elongate. Prothorax and elytra transverse. Legs rather short; tarsi 3:3:3, the first two joints rather short, the 3rd as long as the 1st and 2nd together.

## 87. DINOPSIS AUSTRALIS

*Dinopsis australis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 567 (1878.)

*D. erosa* dimidio minor, paulo minus sericea, pube longiore et parciore; antennis tenuioribus et brevioribus, circa apicem rufulis, articulis omnibus brevioribus; thorace minus transverso, subsemicirculari, antice arcuatim praesertim angulis rotundato, angulis posticis paulo acutioribus, fovea basali latiore et profundiore; elytris minus subtiliter punctatis, disco oblique paulo profundius impressis; abdomine magis attenuato, pube ferruginea, segmento 6.<sup>o</sup> dimidia parte apicali 7.<sup>o</sup>que rufotestaceis; pedibus brunneis; ♂ segmento 7.<sup>o</sup> apice supra sat profunde triangulariter inciso, subtus vix longiore, rotundato. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

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#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Fig. 1.—*Apphiana veris*; a, antenna; b, mandible; c, maxilla and maxillary palpus; d, labium and labial palpi.

Fig. 2.—*Dabra myrmecophila*; a, maxilla and maxillary palpus; b, labium and labial palpi.